The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2451. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

THE CONSTITUTION LEFT UNALTERED.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AND NEW THEORIES.

HINDU ASTRONOMY.

Interesting Papers and Notes of Gossip, &c., &c.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

The Physical Section was ambitious this morning. It rallied a full room at 9 o'clock, but of the long programme not one paper was ready, so they adjourned till after the general meeting. The geologists came better up to time. Meeting at 9 they worked off two papers before 10 o'clock.

Mr. A. H. WORTHEN, State Geologist of Illinois, exhibited some fossils which were interesting, as preceding the earliest evidences of the existence of terrestrial plants in the Valley of the Mississippi at a period long antecedent to the true coal-bearing period. They were discovered in Pope County in 1852. None but marine organizations, so far as he knew, had been found at the West in the Devonian beds which in New-York, Maine and Nova Scotia afforded land plants, and it was only on reaching the mountain limestone formation in the ascending series that we found a well-marked form of a terrestrial type.

Mr. LESLEY made some remark by way of connecting the green shales of the eastern coast of the United States with the Lower California rocks of the West.

Prof. HALL remarked that there was a lack of evidence of the identity of the two.

Mr. J. H. McCHESNEY read a paper on the want of conformity between the upper carboniferous rocks of Illinois and the older members of the Paleozoic system—a want of conformity which has been well known for four or five years back.

At 10½ came the general meeting, during the hour's continuance of which a great deal of business was accomplished. Among the members elected I noticed two from New-York—LEWIS M. RUTHERFURD, Esq., and ROBERT L. WATERBURY, M. D., and Mrs. ELMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS, from Baltimore. The President remarked that the door stood as wide open to ladies as to gentlemen—that there was nothing in the Constitution to hinder their nomination and election. As hitherto, however, only a handful of ladies have been proposed, it is probable that no others will consent to be named, lest it should be deemed a challenge to the public to admire their scientific acquirements. The Standing Committee reported several resolutions, all of which but one was adopted by the Association. It was agreed to meet next year at Newport, Rhode Island, at a time not yet fixed, and to recommend to the next meeting a Winter session, to be held in some Southern City. The following gentlemen were elected to the chief offices of the Society with perfect unanimity.

ISAAC LEA, (the Conchologist,) of Philadelphia, President.

BENJAMIN A. GOULD, Jr., of Cambridge, (late Dudley Astronomer,) Vice President.

JOSEPH LE CONTE, of South Carolina, Secretary.

A. A. ELWYN, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

As to the time of meeting, a member proposed that they should by all means meet as early as the 20th of July, since by the 1st of August the hotels are all crowded with the fashionables. Thanks to Prof. CASWELL, and two hundred and fifty extra copies for his own use were voted, for his admirable retiring address. A letter from Lieut. GILLISS was read, urging the virtues of a new expedition to Chili, for determining, by observation, on Mars and Venus, the Solar parallax.

Resolutions were adopted commending the enterprise, and ordering the President to appoint a Committee of Seven, to confer with Lieut. GILLISS on the best means of bringing about such an expedition.

Pause here to learn a cheap way of keeping before the public. Every year when the Local Committee sends out its programme of the coming session, it is careful to print the topics upon which Committees are to report, with the names of the Committee. Now, if any Committee were simple enough to report, it would be discharged, and all the glory gone. Wiser sentiments prevail; a Committee once appointed twists its laurels about its brow, and religiously avoids a report, even as some of the lepidoptera are said to restrain themselves as long as may be from laying their eggs, since so they lay, they die. Five Committees were called on for reports to-day, and all in vain—not one was willing to surrender its hold on fame by accomplishing the object for which it was created. JOSEPH LEIDY was invited to address the next meeting on the "Extinct Mammalia of North America;" Dr. JOS. HENRY on "The Scientific Services of Dr. ROBERT HARE;" and Superintendent A. D. BACHE to address it on the "Gulf Stream"—than which I defy any Yankee to devise a shrewder method of advertising those three gentlemen. It would have taken a considerable force to restrain the Superintendent of the Coast Survey from sending a paper on the Gulf Stream; and a hint was just as much as was necessary to invoke from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute the story of Dr. HARE, who for years back has so terribly bored the Association with his insane ravings about Spiritualism; but a public and formal invitation gilds the edges of their inevitable papers, and hence is all right. But why Prof. PEIRCE was not invited to do the next comet's tail, and Prof. ALEXANDER to re-expound the harmonies of the planetary spheres, is the puzzle.

The next subject was the alteration of the Constitution, in accordance with the advice of the Standing Committee. The Committee had advised to insert the following rules, (first blotting out the two now standing at the head of that venerable document,) so that it will read:

Rule First—Members of the Association shall be divided into two classes, who shall be styled respectively members and associate members. Members shall consist exclusively of persons devoting themselves to scientific pursuits; associate members of those who take an active interest in the advancement of science.

Rule Second—Members only shall be eligible to the offices of the Association, to the Standing Committee, or to Committees on purely scientific subjects, and they alone shall be entitled to vote upon the election of officers or the appointment of the committees above specified.

Rule Third—(They advised to alter so as to read)—"In every case in which a person shall be nominated as a member, such nomination shall be accompanied by a written statement of the services which such person has rendered to science, and which entitle him to election."

The Rev. Prof. DEWEY, of Rochester, thought the rules a good deal better as they are—there was no good reason for a change; it would cause bad blood and unwholesome distinctions, which would redound to the peril of our peace and the diminution of our funds.

The President said it was not the intention to interfere with the privileges of persons already elected—they were voters and eligible to all positions—but after this meeting the classification would commence.

Prof. DEWEY was much obliged, but he would like to know what "devoting themselves to science" meant. One gentleman, a neighbor of his, who had read two valuable papers here, was devoting himself to his farm, not to science, and if this amendment passed, he must go out of the Association. You are glad enough to have men join and pay their fee, but you don't want them to vote. Men of spirit would protest against such exclusiveness. If they were good enough to pay in their money they were good enough to vote.

Superintendent BACHE observed that this resolution was introduced by Prof. COFFIN, considered and generally approved at Montreal, was considered and almost unanimously approved at Baltimore. The [illegible] eloquently favored it there; (he added shrewdly and as if in matter of course,) he thought there would scarcely be any opposition to it—it would promote peace instead of breeding discord.

Mr. Secretary CHAUVENET, of Annapolis, said many modest men of merit were now afraid to be elected members, lest it should be deemed a presumptuous assumption of scientific acquirements which they did not possess. Revise the rules and they would feel at home.

Professor CASWELL thought that suggestion worthy of consideration. The patrons of science were often diffident—they shrunk from professing to be scientific men, as to so great extent membership at present presumed. The proposed change would make such men feel easy in the Association. But the new rule (1st) did not propose to make only Professors eligible to membership, but all men who attested their love for science, if only by such humble labor as for 25 years past, daily, he had performed, three times a day, noting the range of the mercury in the thermometer.

Dr. GIBBONS proposed to amend the amended rules by leaving suffrage universal, but restricting the eligibility to office. Voted down.

Professor DEWEY *said that the proposition would be* offensive to the great body of the members, though *those present might not have the voice to express* their objection. He should vote, if alone, against the change.

Superintendent BACHE said that Prof. DEWEY's farming friend, and such men as Mr. HOLCOMB, a farmer, who is also a telescope maker, would always be welcome to a voting membership. By "devoted to science," there was not intended an exclusive devotion, but a love and a laboring fondness for science. He was sure, again, that the best interests of the Association would be promoted by the change.

Mr. JAMES HYATT, of New-York, wondered that the argument had not been used that "Scientific men only were fit to rule scientific bodies."

Professor CASWELL wanted that argument set forth more definitely. It was new to him.

Prof. DEWEY subscribed to the argument, but he thought they could not rule half so effectually if they proclaimed their intention to rule, and denied part of their membership a voice.

Mr. HYATT said such an Association needed popular sympathy and interest.

Prof. CASWELL quoted Bishop BUTLER to the effect that the best and wisest in the course of affairs generally, came to be rulers where governments were wisely constituted and society in wholesome condition.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New-York, was satisfied that the minority mistook the popular desire. He was no *scientific man but he loved to associate with scientific* men, and he had no wish to interfere with their desires as to the government of their own Associations.

The question was called for. Mr. HYATT called the yeas and nays. Mr. Secretary CHAUVENET said they had no roll.

Mr. HYATT—Then give us the roll of members present.

THE SECRETARY—That we have not either.

Mr. FRANK TUTHILL, of New-York, thought it right that scientific men should rule scientific bodies, but adopting these new rules would not effect that object. There were some 2,000 members, of whom perhaps 50 were scientific men—the 1,950 were as ignorant of science as he confessed himself to be. The past history of the Association showed no disposition on the part of the amateurs to rule the savans; but adopt the rule and it would take twenty years by any legitimate growth of the Society, to bring the number of voting savans up to the number of voting amateurs. It would breed jealousy and contention;—if the scientific men wished to continue as they were, the ruling power, better exercise their power in quiet and be satisfied. He moved—by way of showing that when he voted it was not by a blunder that he voted with the minority—that the whole subject be laid on the table. This cutting off farther debate, the question was put, and by the President declared *Lost*. Being disputed, it was again by the President declared *Lost*. A count being called, the yeas were 26, the nays 26—and so the whole matter was tabled, and all members permitted as heretofore to vote, and left, as from the beginning, eligible to office.

Then the meeting resolved itself into sections. In the physical sections (Prof. STEARNS, of Mississippi, in the chair,) Prof. JOSEPH LECONTE read a paper on the correlation of physical and chemical forces—which Prof. HENRY indorsed. Prof. BACHE read a paper written by Gen. TOTTEN, on the disappearance of ice in the Northern lakes, which Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and SILLIMAN, Jr. indorsed. Dr. CHARLES J. PORTER, of Albany, read an exposition of the principles of the centrifugal Governor. Prof. ALEXANDER read a paper mathematically eloquent and conclusive (to appearance) as to the common origin of the Asteroids—an old doctrine which of late some are beginning to dispute. At the close of this Prof. PEIRCE and ALEXANDER fell into a pretty genteely conducted wrangle as to the truth of one of Dr. A's. formula. Prof. A. shook his fist at Prof. P., and challenged him to answer one question. Prof. P. answered it, and Prof. A. denied the force of it. "Then," said Prof. PEIRCE, "I know nothing of astronomy, and all my reasoning is false." Prof. ALEXANDER said "Humph." Prof. PEIRCE repeated his principle, and the discussion stopped, it being dinner-time.

In the Geological Section, (Mr. WHITNEY, the geologist of the copper regions, and brother of Prof. WHITNEY, of Yale, in the Chair,) Mr. W. P. BLAKE read a paper on a remarkable vein of gold in the bed of the Chestatee River, Georgia. Mr. T. STERRY HUNT (he who formerly wore the red ribbon, indicative that he was one of NAPOLEON's Legion of Honor) read a paper on the Formation of Gypsum and Magnesian Rocks, which Mr. LESLEY remarked that they were not competent to criticise it, coupling the statement with a very lofty compliment to this young prince of the Chemical Geologists. Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, of New-Haven, read a fine paper on the Hindu Astronomy. Prof. WHITNEY began with pointing out the claims of the Hindu astronomy to attention. It was the most notable system yet existing independent of the European science; it was still used in regulating the complicated Hindu calendar in calculating eclipses, and in measuring the purposes of astrology, and it gave results which, if rough to us, are exact enough to assure to its professors the confidence and respect of the Orientals. It was also the most complete and correct of all the ancient systems excepting the Greek; it successfully analyzed and accounted for the chief apparent irregularity of the planetary motions, and gave nearly the true relative dimensions of their orbits; the true solar system might have been developed from it, as it had been from the Greek. The materials for its investigation had not as yet been placed by the philologists within the reach of the men of science; but the speaker had been engaged of late in assisting in an attempt to amend this state of things by furnishing a translation with full notes of one of the chief text-books of the Hindu science; he had, supposing that the Section would not be unwilling to turn away for a time from matters connected with the present condition and progress of science to such as concerned its history, prepared a summary exposition of the Hindu system and of its relations to other systems; yet now, as the time had become so precious, he should venture to bring before the Association only a concise statement of the results of his researches upon one point, the origin and age of the Hindu science.

Toward the end of the last century, the French astronomer, BAILLY, had claimed for the Hindu astronomy an antiquity of at least 3,000 years B. C., and by its own text-books made pretension to an age vastly greater. The truth of the case was, however, that it was derived directly from the Greek astronomy, and was not more ancient than the Christian era. All the internal and external evidence pointed directly to this conclusion. That the Hindus adopted, in calculating the places of the planets, the same system of epicycles with the Greeks, was evidence enough of a community of origin, unless it should be powerfully opposed by other and contrary evidence. This was not the case; on the contrary, the obscure references of the Hindus to written authority, the form of the week and of the zodiac in use with them, the occurrence of a few Greek words in their technical language, with other considerations, entirely support the theory of a communication from Greece to India. It was shown by what route this probably took place, namely, from Alexandria through the Red Sea, in connection with the active commercial intercourse carried on between Alexandria, as the port of Rome, and India, in the first centuries of our era. That the science was transmitted before the time of Ptolemy, (A. D. 150,) was indicated by the fact that the Hindu system showed no signs of the improvements which Ptolemy introduced into the Greek.

The Hindus, however, were not merely servile borrowers. They worked over what they received, and cast it into a new and very curious form, such as accorded with the rest of their science and their mythology and cosmogony. They also in some respects improved its method, as, for instance, by substituting signs for chords in trigonometrical calculation. They from time to time corrected its elements, eliminating cumulative errors, and they have kept the system in full life and vigor down to the present time. They are entitled to the secondary credit of having furnished a fertile soil for a branch of the Greek science to take root and flourish in. But, and this the speaker declared to be perhaps the most important general result for the history of astronomy derived from the discussion, the Greeks alone, among all ancient nations, had shown themselves possessed of genius enough to originate such a solar system as might, by natural development, become the modern source of astronomy.

At the conclusion of Prof. WHITNEY's remarks, Dr. B. A. GOULD expressed the lively interest with which astronomers regarded such investigations into the ancient history of the science, and wished well to the speaker's further labors. Prof. PEIRCE spoke to the same effect, and put one or two questions which led to a brief conversation between him and Prof. WHITNEY.

Prof. J. D. WHITNEY read the next paper, which was "On the stratigraphical position of the Sandstone of the Connecticut River Valley." The peculiarity of this series of rocks is its almost uniform easterly dip, or in a direction at right angles to the greatest longitudinal extension of the basin. The speaker remarked that he had introduced this subject at a previous meeting, but that having made additional observations, which tended to throw more light on the subject, since that time, and in consideration of the fact that this meeting was held on the formation in question, he ventured to bring up the question again for discussion, although precluded by the press of matter from going into it as fully as would be desirable. He endeavored to show, 1, that it was a physical impossibility that the sandstone should have been deposited in a *horizontal position*, and then elevated, so as to have its present dip, by the elevation of the *metamorphic or so-called "primary" rocks to the west*; 2, that it could not have acquired its present dip from the intrusion of the trap; 3, it must therefore have been deposited with its present dip, and under the influence of some cause acting with considerable uniformity *along the whole extent of the basin*; 4, the agent which produced the deposition of materials with an inclined dip, must have been a more or less violent current setting across the basin, or into it from one side, throughout its whole length; 5, the cause of this current was to be sought for in a fault running along one side of the basin, followed by a depression of its area, which was greatest on its western edge, and which gradually decreased in amount towards the east, and which was continued for a considerable time, with greater or less regularity. It was argued that this cause was the only one sufficient to account for all the phenomena, especially those of the dip of the sandstone and the peculiar association of this rock with the trap which no theory yet proposed seemed satisfactorily to dispose of. Local variations of dip in the vicinity of the trap were allowed to be present especially in the upper part of the basin, but the general facts seemed to the speaker to be better reconciled by the aid of this theory than of any other yet proposed.

At the 4½ P. M. session, in the Physical Section, Mr. BLAKE read the following paper on magnetizing locomotive wheels by curved helices, and experimental results by EDWARD W. SERRELL. I give it entire, for it is an eminently practical paper.

ON INCREASING THE POWER OF LOCOMOTIVES.

The importance of increasing the power of locomotive engines without adding to their weight, which is so destructive to the superstructure of railways, led me to attempt to magnetize the driving wheels, to *obtain additional adhesion*.

Before doing so, however, I carefully inquired of those most likely to be informed, both in this country and in Europe, if previously ascertained facts indicated the probability of success, and I was almost discouraged by the unanimous answer, "No." But I persevered, and the result is more than was anticipated. An additional adhesion of over seventy-five per cent. has been obtained, and this by a very simple method.

The lower segment of the wheel is surrounded by a helix of copper-wire, through which the wheel revolves, and, contrary to the generally received opinions, it was found that upon curving the helix into a segment, the radius of which is equal to the diameter of the wheel, the point of greatest magnetic effect coincided with the contact of the wheel and rail.

One wheel had south polarity, and its corresponding opposite wheel north polarity.

The wheels magnetized in the experimental trial were four and a half feet in diameter, and weighed about eleven hundred pounds each.

On a very slippery rail 19 lbs. of steam per inch slipped the wheels without magnetism; under the same conditions 35 lbs. were required to slip them when magnetized.

On a very clean rail and everything being favorable, 50 lbs. were required without any magnetic effect, and 88 lbs. when magnetized.

The helix was made of No. 8 copper wire in one strand, 2,700 feet in length, and laid in 288 turns, insulated with cotton and marine glue and covered with India-rubber.

I have not been able to discover any increased or diminished effect by the wheels being in motion or at rest, and they were tested up to 300 revolutions per minute.

The battery used was a modification of GROVE's, so contrived as not to stop, and consisted of sixteen cups each, having about 300 inches of zinc surface, and they were connected for the quantity of eight cups.

I have since adopted a modification of SMEE's and CHESTER's battery, being more permanent. It should be noticed, that when the helices produced the greatest effect, they were raised about 2½ inches above the rail measuring from their under sides. I am indebted to Mr. O. D. VARNUS for aid in the experiment.

Mr. W. P. TROWBRIDGE read a paper on instruments for measuring the depth of the ocean, and Mr. HILGARD one detailing experiments in reduction-time in electro-magnets.

In the Geological Section, Mr. BLAKE described the chief features of the Geology of the Cherokee Valley N. C. A belt of limestone traverses the country for twenty miles, and affords four quarries of marble and pure white soapstone. A vein of gold and silver lead is also found and worked upon in many places. The ancient mines are in a hard quartz rock, and it is supposed that the miners were in search of silver. It is said that they were part of DE SOTO's band.

Mr. C. B. ANDREWS read a paper on the vertical planes in bituminous and other coals, and Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT one on the paradox of the coexistence of excessive production and excessive population.

Both sections adjourned early.

It would be indelicate to do more than allude to the entertainment given to the Association and the Press last evening by Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, Editor of the Springfield *Republican*. The taste of its getting up, and the enjoyment that the occasion brought to the hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who attended it, was unequaled by anything that the graceful hospitality of Springfield had yet devised.

At 7½ o'clock this evening there is to be a general meeting, at the close of which the final adjournment takes place. GLAUCUS.

PERSONAL.

Michael Phelan, the celebrated New-York billiard player, and Chris. Bird, a well-known Philadelphian, arrived in Pittsburgh a few days since, on a professional visit, and were handsomely received and entertained by the Pittsburgh billiard players. They were to play a match there yesterday morning, after which they would leave for Cincinnati. The match between Phelan and the English champion, Robinson, has been nearly arranged.

Among the three hundred and ninety-three contributors to the *North American Review*, the names of the following female writers appear; Fanny Kemble Butler, Miss L. Batchelder, Countess De Bury, Miss Chandler, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Caroline Gilman, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss F. Inglis, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Mrs. A. W. Little, Mrs. Minot, Mrs. Mary L. Putnam, Mrs. Therese Robinson, Mrs. E. V. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Sweat, Miss Wheaton.

Tarring and Feathering a Professor.

From the Troy Whig.

We have already stated how Prof. POULTON, the hero of "that elopement up North" got into jail; and how he got out again. Well, it seems, on regaining his liberty, he took his way by "easy stages" of foot traveling in night time, toward Lansingburgh, his former residence. It seems also, that his approach was anticipated, for this morning, on the Mechanicville road, about two miles above Waterford, might have been seen a large quantity of loose feathers scattered about and an empty bolster case. To go back a little in time, and down a little in locality! About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a horrid looking object crossed over the Waterford bridge to the Lansingburgh side. The gatekeeper ascertained that the object was *Prof.* POULTON, making his way to his family home. He had been stripped stark naked for the operation, and he had, on being "finished," succeeded in getting on only his pantaloons, and his coat thrown loosely over his shoulders and his thick coating of tar and feathers. Further particulars not ascertained; but the Professor had undoubtedly been "waited for," for punishment, and it was given to him severely."

A GOVERNMENT SPECULATION.—THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD AND THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.—It will be recollected that on the last voyage the *Canada* came in contact with an iceberg, which rendered it necessary on her arrival in Boston to be docked. No private dock being sufficiently large to receive her, application was made for admission to enter the dry-dock at the Navy-yard, which was granted. This was courteous on their part, as it should be, but we protest against our Government taking advantage of such necessities, and rendering charges as though the Government dry-docks were built for the purpose of compensation. The bill against the *Canada* was $3,300, and deducting $1,300 for the actual cost, there is a credit to the Government of $2,000. If Boston had private dry-docks of sufficient capacity, and entering the dry-dock at Charlestown was a matter of choice rather than necessity, a charge of this kind would be perfectly proper, as the Government ought not to encourage anything interfering with private enterprise; but in the case of the *Canada* it was a necessity, and as such, the Government should have charged nothing but actual expenses. We doubt whether any other nation would be guilty of such a petty transaction. The *Canada* was a mail ship, and as such it should be the duty of our Government to render what assistance is necessary in extreme cases. [*Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 6.*

INCENDIARISM IN ROCHESTER.—Since our issue of Saturday evening there has been some half-a-dozen or more fires discovered, and some of them involved a considerable loss of property. What is to be done in reference to this alarming state of things, is more than we can say. Every man who owns property, or has anything within reach of the incendiary, must look out for himself, and see that a match is not applied to his own. The villains are bolder than ever, and do not appear to have any fear for consequences. Indeed, perhaps they have no reason to fear the result. Our laws are so easy, and afford so much liberty of action, that it is difficult to convict a criminal at all. We have no faith to believe that things will improve until there has been a radical change made in our laws, whereby idlers, and others having no occupation or responsible means of support, can be called to account.—*Rochester Union of Monday.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Text of the Preliminaries of Villafranca.

PROTEST OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

MOVEMENTS IN ITALY

ARMAMENTS OF ENGLAND.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer *Hammonia*, on the 26th July from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing us details of the news previously telegraphed from the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday, July 23.

ENGLAND.

The American corvette *Plymouth*, arrived at Devonport, on Saturday, the 23d inst. She is employed as a training vessel for young officers, several of whom visited the dockyard and other public establishments. Prince ESTERHAZY is on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. *A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.*

Intelligence has been received at Liverpool of the *total loss of the ship Alma and 20 lives, bound from* Calcutta to London.

A letter in the North British *Daily Mail* says that KOSSUTH after his betrayal remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further present hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madam KOSSUTH, and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England.

The London *Times* of June 25, says that the votes of the House of Commons for this evening, contain no less than four notices of motion immediately connected with the military and naval defences of the British empire.

It is astonishing, says the *Times*, that this should be so. After Mr. BRIGHT's humble prostration before the great incarnate force, and his fierce growl at all who would venture to assert that unbalanced force is sometimes dangerous; after Lord JOHN RUSSELL's gentle and subdued "ditto to Mr. BRIGHT," we had scarcely expected to hear more of this tabooed subject. Yet here we have such men as Mr. ADDERLEY, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and Mr. HORSMAN, all upon the same night, claiming the attention of the House to this one question. But these notices have their individual importance as well as their collective moral. Mr. HORSMAN's proposition is to carry all the expense of our national defences to our national capital account; that is to say, to pay for it by borrowed money. Now, deeply as we desire to see England able to hold her own, we are not anxious to witness the lavish and ill-judged expenditure which we believe the adoption of Mr. HORSMAN's resolution would bring about. The contracts and the jobs that would follow would be legion. Moreover, everybody's crotchet would have a good chance of being carried out. When posterity is to pay we can afford to be generous. We might fortify all England, and after gratifying all our engineer officers, and making the fortunes of many industrious contractors, we might be in a position to calculate that we had ten times as many fortified places as we could possibly garrison and that in order to meet an enemy in the field we must gather an army by uniting all our garrisons and spend half our powder in dismantling our strongholds. Posterity would not thank us for thus taking care of their interests. The truth is that posterity will have quite enough to do to defend and to sustain the vast fabric of artificial power which we and our fathers have raised, and which we shall transmit to them. In time of peace there is no excuse for borrowing money for warlike preparations. If we should ever be attacked the debt will run up rapidly enough.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* says: "We have heard to-day, on very high authority, that the Emperor NAPOLEON will ere long reduce the naval and military force of the empire.

His Excellency M. DE PERSIGNY is now at St. Cloud with Count WALEWSKI.

The following were the latest telegrams received at Mr. REUTER's office:

PARIS, Monday, July 25—1:18 P. M.

The Bourse opens better. Rentes have again risen, and are now quoted 68f. 15c.

3½ P. M.

A rumor is current that the Emperor will go to London.

The rise was well maintained. Rentes close 68f. 5c. for money, and 68f. 15c. for account, being a rise of ¼ per cent. in the former, and 15 centimes in the latter since Saturday.

The Duke of MALAKOFF has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor has granted to the mother of Gen. AUGER an annuity of 3,000f., to be paid out of His Majesty's privy purse.

All the Paris papers of July 26, publish the text of the preliminaries of peace, agreed upon and signed at Villafranca, by the Emperors NAPOLEON III, and FRANCIS JOSEPH. It is as follows:

Between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, it has been agreed as follows:

The two Sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation.

That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights on Lombardy, *with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera*, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions should start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and should extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; from thence to Scorzarolo and Luzana to the Po, from whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena (shall) return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides, to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

Done at VILLAFRANCA, the 11th July, 1859.

The Proposed Italian Conference.

The second edition of the London *Times* of July 18, contains the following letter of its Paris correspondent, giving the outline of Count WALEWSKI's project for the confederation of the Italian States, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract:

PARIS, Monday, July 25.

The question of the Italian Confederation which a Congress is to meet, already occupies the serious attention of the French, and, doubtless, of the Sardinian Cabinets, notwithstanding the well-known dislike the King has to a confederation in the present condition of Italy, or even in the situation created for it by the treaty of Villafranca. The French Government on this point, as well as on several others, by no means agrees with his Sardinian Majesty. M. WALEWSKI, we are told, has set his wits to work, and has drawn up the draught of a plan of a confederation, and submitted it unofficially or confidentially to the cabinets interested. In it M. WALEWSKI evidently takes for granted the restoration of the deposed sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany, and the establishment of the Duchess of Parma somewhere. M. WALEWSKI's confederation consists of seven States. By the Villafranca Treaty the nominal or honorary Presidency was given to the Pope; that high office will be filled in reality by the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, each taking turn about. As such a body cannot exist without the means of defence, a federal army will be created for the defence of the federal territory—the contingents to be fixed according to the extent of the States respectively.

The strong places which will be garrisoned by the federal troops are Gaeta, partly Neapolitan, partly federal; Mantua, partly Austrian and partly federal; and Placenza, half federal and the remaining half Piedmontese. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* M. WALEWSKI, it is to be hoped, will disclose the talisman by which he means to keep such discordant elements as Parmesans and Swiss, Tuscans and Neapolitans, the soldiers of the Pope, the Sardinians and Croats, in complete harmony.

The Federal Council it is proposed to organize thus: Parma and Modena are to have one vote each; the Pope, two; Tuscany, two; Austria, for Venetia, two; and Piedmont and Naples three each. Whether more concord will prevail in the Federal Council than in the federal garrison, it is difficult to say; but, supposing the same conditions to subsist, Austria could count on a majority of votes.

M. WALEWSKI claims no monopoly in the fabrication of confederations, for, according to all accounts, Cardinal ANTONELLI has also studied the question in his own way. The French Minister is said to enter more into details than the Cardinal. The latter claims not merely the honorary, but the real and *bona fide* Presidency for his Holiness. He has no objection to a federal army, not so much to garrison towns and strong places, as to defend the territory against foreign and domestic enemies. Who the domestic enemies are may be guessed. This last seems in contradiction to the principle of non-intervention said to form one of the conditions of the treaty of Villafranca.

Piedmont would not, perhaps, absolutely reject the *notion of a confederation, but I doubt that she approves* either M. WALEWSKI's plan or that of Cardinal ANTONELLI, while Austria would probably make no great objection to either. If Piedmont accept a confederation she would not have Austria forming part of it; and moreover, she desires that a liberal Government should prevail in the other States as well as in Piedmont, for the better consolidation of the independence and liberty of the whole Italian people.

The Emperor has received addresses of congratulation on the peace from the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Imperial Court of Paris, the municipal councils of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lille, Amiens, and Tarbes, and from one hundred and fifty-nine other municipal councils and councils of arrondissements in different departments.

Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, French Minister at Turin, has gone to Rome to make the Holy Father acquainted with the Emperor's wishes as to the new arrangements in Italy. The seat of the Confederation will be at Rome, and there seems to be no doubt that the Pope will accept the Presidency.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* of Brussels says:

The divergences remarked in the news transmitted at first relative to the peace are already beginning to disappear, and give place to communications less and less opposed to each other. It now appears certain that the preliminaries of peace which are about to be signed at Zurich, and the developments which they will receive in the next Congress, will satisfy Italian interests much better than was at first supposed. *Venetia is to be completely Italian*, both by its administration and its army. Italy will be delivered from all military intervention; *the French army at Rome will quit the Papal States immediately after the reorganization of the Italian Peninsula. As to the meeting at Zurich one fact is still doubtful. From the* nomination of a Sardinian Plenipotentiary not being yet announced, some persons infer that Sardinia will not take part in that meeting. The three belligerent Powers certainly signed the armistice, but the same certainty does not exist as to the signature of the preliminaries of peace. The official accounts which we now receive from Italy confirm all that our correspondents have said as to the agitation of the country. The *Moniteur Toscano* informs us that in the three duchies the people declare with the same energy against a return to the old order of things, and petitions and manifestations rapidly succeed each other. In Tuscany, although the news received from Turin continues to be favorable, the Government has not suspended its armaments, for if, on the one hand, it wishes to be prepared to energetically put down any attempt at disorder, on the other, it wishes to be prepared for any political eventualities that may take place."

The *Times* of the 26th gives the following in its Paris correspondence:

The stoical calmness of demeanor which once characterized the Emperor NAPOLEON seems to be giving place to a susceptibility too strong for concealment. Perhaps the consciousness of certain political faults likely to shake the confidence once reposed in his judgment and appreciation of his own interests may account for the change. Be this as it may, the irritation betrayed in the very first lines of his Majesty's reply to the brief address of the Diplomatic body through their spokesman, the Papal Nuncio, as given in this day's *Moniteur*, has excited general attention and regret. This time the reproach apparently is not addressed to one Ambassador, as on the 1st of January last, but to the representatives of almost all European States. The tone of voice was suited to the words; the manner was brief and hurried. The representative of one of the German States was impatiently asked whether his "fears were at last dissipated." On the whole, the thing was gone through like a most unpleasant task, of which it might be said that the sooner it was over the better. The *Moniteur* has, I am told, inserted a word which was not spoken by the Emperor. His Majesty said, "Europe has been so unjust," &c., and not "Europe *in general*;" the words "in general" were added for the sake of Russia. Prussia and England are believed to be the countries to which the reproach is specially addressed.

But the Emperor is not himself just when he complains that "Europe was so unjust to him at the commencement of the war." The European States, with the exception of Russia, not unwilling to revenge herself on Austria, used all their efforts to prevent the outbreak of war, and in this humane office England was more prominent than any other; and, had her efforts been met with corresponding frankness and good faith, she ought to have succeeded. Neither that nor any other Government may have attributed to the Emperor the "intention to disturb Europe, and to excite a general war," but they certainly considered that a war with Austria, without any just ground of quarrel between France and that Power, and with the avowed object of wresting from her certain provinces secured by right as good at least as that by which Piedmont held a great portion of her own territory, would produce complications which the Emperor might be unable to master, and which must inevitably lead to a general war. If this be the injustice of which his Majesty complains, we have his own words and acts to show how just were their views and how well grounded their fears. The Emperor declared war with the intention to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic;" and it is certain that his programme has not been carried out, for Austria still holds Venetia and the fortresses. Now, why did he stop short? For the very reasons previously alleged by Europe—namely, that what he proposed to do would convulse the Continent and excite a general war. In order to carry out his design as originally projected, the Emperor told the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State on Tuesday night last, at St. Cloud, that "it would have been necessary to boldly burst through the impediments imposed by neutral territories, and in that case to accept a struggle on the Rhine as on the Adige; that he should have to strengthen himself frankly with the coöperation of the revolution; that still more precious blood, which had already but too much flowed, would have to be shed; and, in a word, that to be triumphant" (that is, to execute his programme) "he must have risked what a Sovereign is not permitted to risk except for the independence of his country." If all this does not mean continental convulsion and general war, it is impossible to know what it means. It was precisely that which Europe predicted and dreaded, and it was to avert this tremendous calamity that its efforts were directed. The impossibility of localizing the war, the impossibility of carrying it on to attain the object in view without calling in the aid of every revolutionary element, was also set forth by the European Governments. It is admitted by the Emperor himself, and the admission dissipates the charge of injustice which he alleges.

At the close of his dry and brief reply His Majesty expresses a hope in which every one will warmly join—namely, "that all causes of dissension will vanish, and that peace will be of long duration."

Prussia, which was so desirous of exercising her influence at the moment peace was to be made, ought to feel flattered, for it is to her that the two Emperors attribute the necessity which compelled them to put an end to the war. There is one discrepancy, however, which is rather strange. The Emperor of the French declares that the approaching intervention of Prussia obliged him to stop short in his career of liberation; whereas the Emperor of Austria, in his proclamation to his subjects, pretends that if he made peace, and surrendered a province, it was because he could not count upon any assistance from Prussia. Which of the two statements ought we to give credit to?

At length we have to notice a salutary change in the weather. A gentle rain has fallen since 12 o'clock, and the thermometer now marks only 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The receipts of the Paris and Orleans Railway for the week ending the 15th instant, amount to 1,120,667f. 24c., being an increase of 51,371f. 40c. as compared with the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The receipts from the 1st of January to the 15th of July amount to 23,296,415f. 99c., being an increase of 4,260,354f. 36c., as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1858.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 67f. 20c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 95f. 25c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,325f.; Great Northern, 910f.; Strasburg, 632f. 50c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 845f.; Western of France, 537f. 50c.; Bordeaux and Cette, 497f. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 512f. 50c.; Bank of Credit Mobilier, 761f. 25c.; Austrian Railways, 542f. 50c.; Roman Railways, 330f.; Russian Railways, 500f.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 24.

The Austrian Correspondence publishes an energetic article concerning the circular recently addressed by the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron VON SCHLEINITZ, to the Prussian Embassies in Germany, and endeavors to prove by a combination of facts the correctness of the statements contained in the Imperial manifesto.

The London *Herald* says, the Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke Governor of the Tyrol, expressing his thanks to the Tyroleans for the proofs of patriotism they have lately given.

A dispatch from Trieste sends the following:

FIUME, Thursday, July 21.

An English merchant steamer has arrived here from Lussin, bringing intelligence that the harbor of Lussin was full of French ships, apparently still without orders for their departure.

The *Times* Correspondent in Vienna writes under date of July 20:

Count COLLOREDO and Baron MEYSENBURG, one of the Aulic Councilors in the Foreign Department, are to represent this Government at Zurich, but the period of their departure is not yet fixed. As has already been said, Austria, France and Sardinia will conclude peace on the basis of the preliminaries signed by the two Emperors, but it is by no means clear that the Italian question, or, rather, the Italian questions, can be settled without the cooperation of the neutral Powers. The Austrian and French official organs have communicated to the world what they call "the bases of the preliminaries of peace," but it is well known that matter of considerable importance has been kept from the knowledge of the public. No reliable information has yet reached me on the subject, but in well-informed political circles it is stated that a Military Convention relative to Italy has been concluded between France and Austria, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the National Debt. Great stress is laid on this last point, the Austrians being desirous to make the Lombards pay the highest possible price for their liberty. The Austrian officers are loud in their praises of the tact and delicacy of the Emperor of the French, and they even speak favorably of Prince NAPOLEON. *It may well be said that "times change, and we with them,"* for not long since it was the fashion in the highest Austrian circles to speak slightingly, and even contemptuously, of the Emperor of the French, and to call his cousin "the Red Prince." The French officers in the suite of NAPOLEON completely won the Austrians, whom they treated "like brothers." Two Sardinian officers were present at Villafranca, and the Austrians remarked, or fancied they remarked, that they were coldly treated by their French comrades. The Austrian and French Generals talked over the battle of Solferino, and compared notes, and in the course of conversation it came out that all the French troops were not equally efficient; in fact, that some of them wanted a good deal of leading. Tremendous havoc was committed in the ranks of the Zouaves and Chasseurs, and many more officers were killed than is generally supposed. The French army was then—on the 11th inst.—suffering from ophthalmia, and we have since learned from Verona that the disease has assumed an exceedingly malignant character. "In a few hours," writes one of the hospital physicians, "many of the patients lose both eyes."

The *Wiener Zeitung* announces that Baron HESS has been made a Field-Marshal, and that he is to have the supreme command of the first and second armies, of the sixth *corps d'armée*, and of all the troops and military establishments in Italy, on the maritime coast, in Carniola, Carinthia, and in the Tyrol. No Austrian general ever before had such a force under his command, and such an extensive sphere of action, and in all probability never will again. The sixth *corps d'armée*, which is commanded by Gen. [illegible], is now in the Southern Tyrol. Lieut.-Gen. Baron SCHIEFLING, who was long attached to the late *Marshal RADETZKY, is a kind of Adlatus to HESS*, and the person who is to report to the Emperor anything and everything that may occur in Italy. The news has not yet been made public, but in high military circles it is known that new commanders have been appointed to the armies in Italy. Prince EDMUND SCHWARZENBERG, who commanded the third *corps d'armée* at Magenta and Solferino, is to have the command of the first army instead of Count WIMPFFEN, and Count DEGENFELD is to succeed Count SCHLICK as commander of the second army. The veteran SCHLICK will take the command of the fourth army, which is to have its head-quarters here instead of at Lemberg, in Galicia. The Archduke ALBRECHT retains the command of the third army, which has its head-quarters at Buda, in Hungary. The Archduke WILLIAM is again at the head of the War Department, but it is believed that there will soon be a regular Ministry of War, with Gen. [illegible] as its chief.

A fierce battle is now being fought in Vienna between the Retrogradists and Reformers. The latter would fain have such concessions made to public opinion as would give internal and consequently external strength to the Empire, but the former are of opinion that the reins of Government ought to be drawn even tighter than they now are. The chances are that the Reform Party will ultimately get the upper hand, because the leading Austrian statesmen well know that the present system cannot long be maintained. One of the most necessary reforms is the establishment of a Ministry of War, as it is impossible to restore order to the finances until that step is taken. At present the Minister of Finance has to treat with the Central Military Chancellerie of the Emperor, and to supply whatever sums are required by that establishment for the army. During the last ten years far more than a third of the revenue has been spent on the army, and no man who is in possession of his senses need be told what must be the end of such an inordinate outlay. The phrase still used by almost all Government employees is, that the resources of Austria are inexhaustible, but the fact is that the resources of the country are nearly, if not quite, exhausted. Heavier taxes it would be useless to impose, it being utterly impossible to get in some of those which now exist. Very many of the Hungarian peasants have been in arrear with their land-tax for the last two years, and in some districts the distress has been so great that Government has considered it advisable to refrain from insisting on its dues. Some judicial reforms have been made since the return of the Emperor, and it is sincerely to be hoped that others will soon follow. The judicial proceedings in civil matters are somewhat less complicated and lengthy than they were, and justices of the peace are to be appointed in the different country parishes. The people, and particularly the Hungarians, have long asked for cheap and speedy justice, and at last they have a prospect of obtaining it. The present peace is little more than an armistice, and it will therefore be well for the Austrian Government to lose not a moment in putting its house into order. The prohibition and confiscation of newspapers continues on a grand scale, but the severity of the press authorities is now more felt by the Germans than by the French. Some of the concessions demanded by the Tyrolese have already been granted. The Duke of Modena, who is now here, intends to go to Munich before he returns to his States. On Wednesday next Count PAAR, the Austrian Minister, returns to Modena.

The conditions of peace, which the neutral Powers wished to impose on Austria were the following:

"Austria to cede Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who was to dispose of it as he might think fit. Sardinia to have an increase of territory as an indemnification for her outlay during the war. Venetia to be a separate and independent State, under an Austrian Archduke. A Confederation of Italian States to be formed. A Congress of the great Powers to decide what was to be done with Tuscany, Modena and Parma. The Congress to decide what share of the national debt was to fall on Lombardy."

The Pope has renewed the declaration he made soon after the appearance of M. LAGUERONNIÈRE's pamphlet, which in substance was, that he would never consent to further a plan which, if carried out, would realize the ideas of MAZZINI and GIOBERTI. The citadel of Ferrara is now but a heap of ruins. On the 17th inst. there was not a single French or Sardinian vessel off Venice. The French officers, fearing that their presence might lead to a demonstration, did not take advantage of the permission given them to go on shore.

The heat is tremendous here, and in the evening the air in the narrow streets is like that which proceeds from a highly heated baker's oven when the door is suddenly opened. As long as the war was going on the higher classes refrained from quitting the city, but now Vienna is like a desert. Almost the only diplomatist left here is the representative of Great Britain, whose post must be an excessively disagreeable one just at present.

The following is a summary of the Prussian dispatch of Count VON SCHLEINITZ:

Under date of the 24th June, Count VON SCHLEINITZ, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a despatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg relative to the war in Italy. After alluding to the rapidity in which political events succeeded each other, and which caused Prussia to "mobilize" her army, the dispatch says:

"You will understand, Sir, that it is our duty at once to assume a position to watch the course of events, the final result of which might modify the balance of power in Europe by weakening an empire to which we are bound by the bonds of the German Confederation, and by infringing upon the bases of international law, to the foundation of which we have contributed, and the maintenance of which is in the interest of the family of European States.

The attitude which we have thought fit to assume is in no manner prejudicial to the Italian question, nor the various interests connected therewith. But it was impossible for the Prince Regent, in the consciousness of his right, and the duties which his own dignity and the interests of his country and of Germany commanded, to renounce the right of exercising a legitimate influence, or to approve beforehand by a passive attitude the changes which territorial limits have undergone, or may undergo, in one of the countries connected by so many links with the great family of European nations."

After stating that Prussia by no means wished to take the initiative without coming to an understanding with Russia and England, with a view to a peaceful solution, and after declaring that the armaments of Prussia were not made to create new complications, the dispatch continues:

"We desire peace, and taking this as a starting point, we confidently address ourselves to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg to find, in concert with them, the means of putting an end to bloodshed, and to restore as speedily as possible to Europe that peace and security which its moral and material interests require."

After censuring the resolution of Austria to declare war, the dispatch continues:

"Nevertheless, despite that mistake, we are of opinion that Europe, and Germany in particular, cannot look with indifference upon the weakening of a Power which has always appeared to us to be, by its geographical position and its peculiar conformation, an essential element and a natural guarantee of the balance of power."

After expressing the approval of the substitution of some combination more in harmony with the feelings of the populations than the protectorate exercised by Austria over certain Italian States, and the hope that, as the Emperor NAPOLEON had distinctly declared he did not seek conquests or aggrandizement for France, the joint intervention of Prussia, in concert with the Courts of Russia and of England, would lead to an amicable solution, Count SCHLEINITZ concludes as follows:

"We hope, Sir, that you will have no difficulty in obtaining from the English [Russian] Government as frank a statement as we have made on its view of the solution of the present complications, and the best means of making propositions acceptable to the belligerent parties. I beg of you at the same time to express to Lord JOHN RUSSELL [to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF] our hope and our wish to exert our action and our influence in concert with that of the English [Russian] Cabinet to hasten the conclusion of peace and the renewal of negotiations between the belligerent parties, and do not omit any opportunity of bringing forward the plan of a joint mediation, on the form and principles

[illegible] Queen of England (or the Emperor of Russia) may, we hope, feel inclined to make. Accept, &c.

SCHLEINITZ."

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, July 23.

A rumor is current that the Sardinian Commissioners to Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be immediately recalled.

TURIN, Saturday, July 23.

The Municipality of Florence has expressed in its deliberation of the 20th inst. a wish for the annexation of Tuscany to an Italian kingdom under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel, or in case the annexation, by reason of high policy, should be impossible, that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

TURIN, Sunday, July 24.

According to advices received from Florence, Prof. [illegible] leaves to-morrow for Turin and Paris, having been intrusted with a private mission by the Government of Tuscany.

LEGHORN, Friday, July 22.

The Municipality of Florence has voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The *Monitore di Toscana* contains a violent article against the dynasty of the country.

ROME, Wednesday, July 20.

Baron Hubner, formerly Austrian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived here, and will replace Count Colloredo as Austrian Ambassador at Rome.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, July 23.

A great number of petitions are being signed in the Romagna against the return of the clerical Government, and in favor of union with Sardinia. The country has resolved upon maintaining public order and on repelling any attack of the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that a regular voting should take place to express the wishes of the country.

On the 20th the Pope received M. Menneval, Officier of Ordonnance of the French Emperor, with a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope. His Majesty is said in his letter to urge the Sovereign Pontiff to favor conciliatory reforms in the Italian States.

The Papal authority has been restored at Ancona.

The [illegible] of Turin states that Garibaldi's head-quarters are now at Lovere. The same paper states that the riflemen of the Alps are 19,000 strong, and that men continue to be enrolled. The *Times* says that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, French Minister at Turin, has gone to Rome to make the Holy Father acquainted with the Emperor's wishes as to the new arrangements in Italy. The seat of the Confederation will be at Rome, and there seems to be no doubt that the Pope will accept the Presidency.

The London *Herald* says: "In the absence of Gen. La Marmora, the command in chief of the Sardinian army has been intrusted to Lieut.-Gen. Fanti, commanding the Second Division."

The Pope had addressed an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano, requesting him to invite all the faithful of Rome to join in a solemn thanksgiving for the cessation of war. The following is the principal passage of this document:

"To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent Powers, is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping Power proclaims that God hath made man free as to establish his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one, shall have to answer unto the all-powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment."

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Milan, July 20:

Sorrowful days are coming for Italy, and no one has any [illegible] this time that the Italians have to blame themselves for what they are to endure. The lessons of the past were not thrown away upon them, and since last January they have shown considerable tact and firmness, moderation and unanimity. They rushed to arms, they declared for union; now they are all at once bidden to lay down their arms; and the vote by which they proclaimed Victor Emanuel II. their King is set at nought.

No doubt, the Italians will bow to superior force, but they will yield to nothing else. Venetia is in the hands of Austria; the Italians are unable to wrest it from her. Peschiera, Mantua, the line of the Mincio, and even that slip of land hemming in the Modenese territory on the right bank of the Po, with the two strongholds of Borgoforte on either bank of the stream, are not to go with the rest of Lombardy, and the Italians must resign themselves to see the frontier of their new kingdom open to incursions from the redoubtable quadrangle.

All this is matter of destiny, and the Italians accept it; but in the Duchies of Parma and Modena, in Tuscany and the Legations, they are told the authority of the late Sovereigns is to be reëstablished, and the Italians ask with wonder who is to restore it. If the work is to be done, let it be done quickly; let Louis Napoleon without one minute's delay march his victorious battalions from the Mincio across the Po to the Arno, and let Dukes and Grand Duke come in at their tail as they were wont, and there will be little or no struggle, and a vast amount of bloodshed will be spared. But if time is allowed the ferment [illegible] an unprecedented pitch, and the [illegible] to turn their sword [illegible]

[illegible] Deputations from the Duchies are praying the King of Sardinia that their vote for the *fusione*, unanimously expressed in 1848 and confirmed in 1859, should not be set aside. In Tuscany the Council of State, made up of the most moderate men and presided over by the veteran patriot, Gino Capponi, points to the [illegible] of the Grand Duke as a *fait accompli*, and appeals to a *National Assembly to pronounce upon* the destinies of the country. In Romagna a Provisional Government is organized, in open hostility to at least the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

Within a week or a fortnight, all this revolutionized Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. Gen. Mezzocapo already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna, regularly organized under Sardinian colors. Garibaldi, at the head of 20,000 Cacciatori delle Alpi, to whom the Cacciatori degli Appennini and Cacciatori della Magra will be added, will leave his posts in the Alpine fastnesses, and bring to the threatened provinces, not only the aid of a well-tried, efficient force, but also the prestige of his name and of his splendid achievements. The volunteers, now to the number of several thousands, enlisted in the Piedmontese regiments, will eagerly flock to his standard, and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

In one word, Central Italy, utterly powerless against France and Austria, and still more against their combined forces, will not, if driven to despair and allowed time, perish without a struggle, and it is but too strong if only menaced by such forces as its late rulers can bring into the field. Yet the two Emperors at Villafranca have "cooked their hare as if they had already caught it," and talked of Dukes and Grand Duke as of sovereigns already "restored;" and Napoleon, with a consistency which no deed of his own ever belied, in a thousand instances assured the Pope not only of his temporal sovereignty, but also of the integrity of his dominions.

[illegible] the bloody drama of Rome in 1849 to be again repeated at Bologna ten years later? Are the French to undertake in the northern division of the Papal States the same odious task they have hitherto performed in the southern provinces? Is France to discharge undivided those policeman's duties in the Papal States which she has hitherto shared with Austria? And is this to be the end of the "war of Italian independence?" Is this the help France brings to a "sister nation?" Are the wishes of the Italian people thus consulted? Are they thus enabled to seize the opportunity which Providence and France offered to them to become a great, free and united people?

Such is the cry that is now rising throughout the Italian Peninsula from end to end. Yet, I repeat, if the work is to be done, let it be done quickly. The [illegible] and immediate occupation of Central Italy by France with the overwhelming force now collected in Lombardy would at least preclude the possibility of a prolonged struggle. The great danger is in the delay. Unanimous as the Italians appear in the towns, they cannot equally depend on the support of the country. Were the Duke of Modena to cross the Po at the head of 4,000 or 5,000 of the [illegible] who followed him in his flight, bands of [illegible] peasantry might be roused by religious fanaticism and the hope of plunder to perpetrate those horrors of a servile war of which Austria gave the example in Gallicia. Crushed as they are by the all-pervading national feeling, the elements of reactionary factions are everywhere extant. Partisans of the exiled Sovereigns, more or less declared, exist among the public functionaries, among the nobility and the clergy, in the ranks of the armed force, especially among the Tuscan troops. Were the signal given [illegible] the country would be plunged [illegible] disorder as loudly to call for the [illegible] of foreign armies as a matter of ultimate necessity. And, as prevention is better than cure, it would seem a deed of charity on the part of France to [illegible] revolution in the bud, and at once occupy Central Italy, and dictate to princes and people such laws [illegible]. But there is no time to be lost. Already Gen. Mezzocapo, with his [illegible] is marching upon Rimini, [illegible] the perpetrators of the massacre of Perugia. The Italians are now in the same frame of mind as they were in 1848, after the double defeat of Charles Albert had led them to despair of their country, only they are at the present day ten times stronger, their sorrow and disappointment are ten times more [illegible] and poignant, their wrath against the [illegible] of all this ill, although somewhat vague and [illegible], more intense and implacable. They [illegible] yet unable to decide to what extent [illegible]. They are wondering whether it was [illegible] Germany, or Russia and England, that [illegible] Louis Napoleon's hand, or whether it [illegible] the dread of revolution, his distaste for [illegible] to Rome, which made him join hands with Austria, and uphold Pope and Princes against their people. But, whatever his motives may be, the Italians already declare their intention to [illegible] him a *Pentecoste*. It is for him to think whether it best suits him to strike the blow at once and subdue the Italians while they are still unarmed and unorganized, somewhat undecided as to the course to be pursued, and divided as to their estimate of his conduct, or whether he finds it more convenient to allow them to weaken themselves by intestine dissensions, and to forfeit by such deeds as [illegible] the revolution of 1848 those sympathies which their cause seldom fails to awaken in every generous heart throughout Europe.

The following circular of the Pontifical Government to the representatives of foreign Courts has just been issued:

PALACE OF THE VATICAN, July 12, 1859.

Amid all the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the present deplorable war, the Holy See had reason to think that it would be [illegible], after the many assurances it had received—assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself, for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state, things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day before the eyes of the Holy See and its Government, which shows more and more how inexcusable is the conduct of the Sardinian Cabinet towards the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions.

Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocution of June 20 has already taken occasion to denounce, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena, for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign States thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents and volunteers; cannons, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted provinces, and to encourage the objects of the disturbers of order.

Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active coöperation in the maintenance of trouble in the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis D'Azeglio as an Extraordinary Commissioner in Romagna to direct the movement of the Legations during the war. This step, under the specious pretext of preventing the popular movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power which affects the rights of the titular sovereign of these States.

Events have moved on so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical States, occupying Torre Urbano and Castelfranco, in which places the Piedmontese Bersaglieri and a part of [illegible] Brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to aid the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Papal troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate rule in the rebellious provinces.

Finally, and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of rank, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress.

Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifested in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness and provoke in him a lively sense of indignation, which is rendered more poignant still by the surprise with which he sees such enormities proceeding from the Government of a Catholic King who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered him.

All the measures taken with the view of preventing or extenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of the States, and for the preservation in its integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the Supreme Pontificate, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European Powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes these Powers, he feels assured that they will support him; they cannot permit the success of a manifest violation of the laws of nations and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to coöperate in the vindication of those rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, conformably to Pontifical custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the Court at which you are accredited, and takes this opportunity, &c.

G. C. ANTONELLI.

The London *Times*, of July 26, contains the following letter from Naples:

Should Filangieri ever visit the infernal regions, I believe that he will find some secret chamber wholly paved with his good intentions. My conviction is that he does mean well, but that he is so opposed by Royal prejudices and fears, as well as by the interests of the Camarilla that it will require immense energy and patience to overcome them, if he ever does. Our Constitution wisely provides that on a change of Ministers the whole *entourage* of the Sovereign shall be changed. Here, on the contrary, a Minister comes into power, in such difficult times, too, as the present, and he finds the same secret councilors at the elbow of the King as have been there for years, ready and powerful enough to baffle him and overthrow his best designs. It is an indisputable fact that the President of the Council is most anxious to rid himself of the Prefect of Police, Signor Governa, but is not able to do so, and it is as true that Nunziante, [illegible], and the King's Confessor, with others, formed a nucleus of resistance to Filangieri strong enough to prevent the introduction of good and necessary measures. At present, however, it is not a question of progress, but of defence of the maintenance of order, which, from some quarter or other, is threatened daily. Not a day passes in which there is not some panic which obliges the people in some part of the city or other to fly and shut up their shops. Cannon have been brought several evenings into the streets, and strong patrols ordered out, while the troops were kept under arms all the night. The most singular part of the affair is that, though the Government and the [illegible] are equally [illegible] that the Swiss who remain are the cause of very serious embarrassment to the Government; that the dregs of the population, taught by past Governments, are always ready for a scramble in case of a row; and that the Liberal party are not indisposed to take advantage of any occasion which may present itself. With regard to the Swiss, it is *impossible that any of them should continue in the* service of the Neapolitan Government. To say nothing of public opinion, which is so strongly opposed to it, their position here is scarcely such as will permit of their remaining. The skeletons of the 2d and 3d Regiments have been sent to Nocera, some miles on the railway beyond Pompeii. The 4th Regiment is in its old quarters at San Potito, near the Museum, and refuses to leave them, for it was desired to send them out of the capital; while two companies of veterans have been removed from San Elmo to the barracks at Maddaline. Thus as much *as possible the capital has been disembarrassed of* these troops, and all places of trust are taken out *of their hands. This ruin of their prestige* cannot of course escape the observation of the Swiss, who will be more likely to feel than to reason about it, and to feel, too, deeply, that the importance which they once enjoyed in this country is gone. While such a conviction will indispose them to remain in the service, it at the same time makes them dangerous to the Government, and the sooner they can be got rid of the better. Two other steamers, the Vesuvio and Mongibello, have been taken up to carry more Swiss, but some delay has been created by the French authorities refusing to receive more than 200 men at a time at Marseilles. For 30 years these mercenaries have been in the service of the Neapolitan Government. They were engaged immediately after the evacuation by the Austrians, and it must be confessed that up to this time they have performed the duties of their disagreeable *métier* to admiration. Every one expects, as a necessity, the arrival of a Swiss Commissary to investigate all the particulars of the late *émeute*, and in fact the honor and the dignity of the Federal Council seem to require it.

The King will take possession, or make what is called his *entrata publica*, I believe, on the 24th, 25th *or 26th, though the day is not actually determined.*

TURKEY.

A cable from Chios to Sighajik has been laid, and from the latter place to Smyrna; the land line will *be completed in about a week.*

In consequence of the loss of the cable between Candia and Alexandria, the Porte had extended the concession for another six months.

The English journals maintain that the Suez Canal scheme has entered on the last phase of its existence. Unable to obtain the sanction of the Porte to the project in which he had embarked, M. de Lesseps, they say, resorted to the last expedient, of commencing his undertaking without the required permission. Certain operations had been commenced in the neighborhood of Pelusium, and this proceeding drew from Schérif Pasha, the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a notification to the effect that the sanction of the Sublime Porte not having been obtained, the works would not be allowed to progress. M. de Lesseps, on the part of the company, maintains that the operations in question come within the category of "*études et opérations préparatoires*," which he has been authorized by the Viceroy to engage in, and for which the Sultan's permission is not requisite. From the parade and ceremony with which these works were inaugurated [illegible] long since, the fact that their promoters regarded them as something more than mere essays or experiments cannot be doubted. M. de Lesseps has, however, been careful to explain their object. In a letter addressed by that *gentleman to the Grand Vizier* in March last he says that he is about to go to Egypt for the purpose of cutting "*une rigole de service de Péluse à Suez, rigole qui sera en même temps un essai destiné à préparer l'ouverture de l'isthme à la grande navigation.*" Whatever the precise force of the words *rigole de service* may be, whether they mean a ditch or something on a larger scale, M. de Lesseps will not easily persuade the Government and the world in general that a trench cut right through the isthmus from Pelusium to Suez would be a mere matter of experiment, and would form no portion of the projected work. Evidently *La Compagnie Universelle* approaches its dissolution, and there are those who conceive M. de Lesseps' *rigole de service* no inappropriate place for the deposit of its remains. Yet a little while, and the Suez Canal question will probably be embodied in a large claim for compensation on the Viceroy of Egypt! To such an end are the most magnificent projects in the East apt to come. With the failure of the scheme all interest in the question will end, nor will the public feel much concern for Said Pasha, who has been coquetting alternately with the Sublime Porte and with M. de Lesseps.

The Sultan's projected voyage will not, it seems, come off. The question is not finally decided, but if he goes, his journey will be limited by the Dardanelles.

A telegram from Belgrade announces that Prince Milosch has arrested and cast into prison six of the Senators. Wucsitsch, the former leader of the Liberal Party, had preceded them. The English and Austrian Consuls have protested against this act.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 18th state that the authorities of Seville arrested several conspirators belonging to a conspiracy, for causing an insurrection.

The London *Spectator* says:

"Among the recent arrivals in the French capital, we notice that of Salamanca, the remarkable financier of Madrid, whose curious practical reply to the malcontents of the Press we noticed some time back. Meanwhile, the energetic [illegible] has not been [illegible]. Besides the large works which he has completed, [illegible] by his own capital, [illegible] to Alicante, 465 kilometres, [illegible] from Aranjuez to Toledo [illegible] kilometres. [illegible] this singular representative of Spanish enterprise [illegible] building the railway from [illegible]."

THE RED SEA AND PERIM.

The following interesting account of the present rescued from the ship *Alma*, and of the state of the famous Island of Perim, we find in the *Times* of the 26th:

Her Majesty's ship *Furious* returned from the Mooshedjerah Reef on the 25th ult., bringing down about 100 natives and a few Europeans belonging to the *Alma*, between 400 and 500 bales of damaged silk, and a variety of other articles which have been saved from the wreck. Capt. Osborn, however, entertained no hope that the stranded ship would ever be rescued from her position on the reef. The day after the arrival of the *Furious*, Brigadier Coghlan dispatched the *Lady Canning* on a similar errand, and she returned on the 1st with forty additional bales of silk, thirty-nine natives, and five Europeans. Lieut. Prevost, who is in command, reports that the *Alma* is irrecoverable. She is cracked on the port side just before the funnel, and the fissure was seven inches wide when he left. He is also of opinion that her bottom is torn out, and that she will inevitably go to pieces on the occurrence of the first strong southerly gale. Capt. Henry and the other officers of the ship, with part of the crew and ten malines, left there by the *Cyclops*, will remain on the reef until the decision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company directors is known. Arrangements have been made to keep them supplied with water from Mocha, and Lieut. Prevost, with kindly foresight, took them up two bullocks and a quantity of limes from the same place, which were very acceptable. The thermometer on the rock frequently stands at 105°. The *Madras* and *Bombay* have called at Mooshedjera since, and report that the crack in the hull has widened considerably, and that the stock of coal was being hauled out through it. Brigadier Coghlan has further directed all the Indian navy ships on the station to touch at the reef, in their trips to and from the Red Sea, while any of the crew remain there.

The missing *Columbian*, from Australia has not made her appearance yet, neither had she been heard of at the Mauritius when the steamer *Neptune*, which arrived here last night with the mails, left that place. *The Malta* is still here disabled, waiting for her new machinery. So many accidents happening to our mail steamers within so short a space of time might reasonably be presumed to occasion great embarrassment to the public generally, but there is an elasticity about the Peninsular and Oriental Company's arrangements which obviates such results. In the present most unusual concurrence of ill-luck, the only serious evils are the loss of the *Alma* and the non-appearance of the *Columbian*. The *Bombay* has taken on the mails to Australia, which should have gone by the *Malta*, and the *Candia* will return from Suez with the Calcutta mails in lieu of the *Alma*; so that beyond the drawbacks just noticed no delay will be experienced either by the mails or passengers.

The *Cyclops* left the Mooshedjerah Reef on the 23d ult., and a telegram received here yesterday from Suakin reported her safe arrival there. From Suakin she will proceed to Cossier to repair the damage done to the cable there. The injury has been ascertained, and it is confidently expected that through communication between Aden and Suez will be reëstablished before the end of this month.

Adverting to the notices on Abyssinian affairs contained in my last, I have now to add that authentic information has just been received of 20,000 muskets and immense supply of percussion caps having been sent into the interior from Mirsa Moobareck, an anchorage about sixty miles north of Massowah. The Governor of the latter place having been apprized of the arrival, directed that inquiries should be made as to the object of so formidable a consignment, and forbade its landing until due permission was accorded; but the suspicious cases had been dispatched inland long before the prohibitive order reached its destination. Rumors are afloat of collusion in this matter. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that these arms are intended for the King of Tigré's party, that they were forwarded through Cairo, and that they are important accompaniments of the scheme which has been set on foot by certain individuals in Europe and in Egypt to dethrone King Theodorus. It is to be hoped that our new Minister for Foreign Affairs will have his attention directed to this subject. Tigré and Gondar are intimately connected with Egypt, and such church militant filibustering expeditions may have other objects besides that of forcibly converting the heretical Abyssinians.

One would imagine, from the warm remonstrances contained in the extracts from the *Journal des Débats*, given in your Paris correspondent's letter of the 16th ult., that France had some notion of sending a fleet into the Red Sea, which it was feared would be arrested by the perfidious English at Perim. I do not know from what quarter his information is derived, but this I do know, that the statements referred to are utterly without foundation. If the editor will take the trouble to read two letters published in the *Times* of the 29th and 31st May, 1858, he will learn how the English became possessed of Perim, to which they have certainly as good a claim as the French have to Mayotte and several other snug little places among the Comorines, where immense quantities of *matériel* are being stored for the civilization, doubtless, of the people in those parts. We know nothing of the Sultan of Raheita, neither have we ever had any relations with him about Perim; and as to the greater Sultan of Constantinople, we conceive that he has as much right to the island as he has to the Isle of Man. Further, "the flag of England floating on a fort" is, as respects Perim, just as correct as the other misstatements of the *Débats*; and the "*interesting and significant experiments in gunnery*," reported to him as having been carried on in the Straits of Babelmandeb in 1858, are surely mythical. The formidable "fort," moreover, is a little house, without parapet or ditch, and the armament *consists of 20 muskets and three jingalls*,—not too much to protect the material and other preparations which are being made for the erection of the projected lighthouse from the plundering Arabs of these districts. Want of masons, owing to the great *demand for such labor on the new railroads in India*, has hitherto prevented the commencement of that useful work. So great, indeed, is the difficulty experienced in this respect that the barracks at Aden are at a standstill on that account alone. I hope, therefore, that when the *Débats* next deems it a duty to report on Perim "to France and Europe," the editor *will be at some pains to test beforehand the trustworthiness of his informants.*

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Lincolnshire* arrived off Falmouth, on Saturday, from Melbourne, with 50,000 ounces of gold and 70,000 sovereigns.

GARIBALDI.

Interesting Sketch of the Italian Volunteers.

From the London Times Correspondence.

MILAN, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

I am not greatly inclined to hero-worship, and never went two steps out of my way to see the face of any man living; but I have just now traveled 150 miles to press the hand of Garibaldi. I heard he was at Tirano or Bormio, in the Valtelline, and left Milan on Saturday last by the evening train to Camerlata and Como. I embarked in the steamboat plying across the lake on Sunday morning, and rode from Colico along the broad valley of the Adda as far as Sondrio. At Sondrio I was told that Garibaldi's head-quarters were across the mountains, at Lovere, in Val Camonica, on the Lake of Iseo; as for the General himself, he was described as too restless a being ever to remain stationary in any place. I therefore pursued my journey up the Valtelline, as far as Tramezza. *From the latter place* I walked by moonlight over the Aprica Pass to Edolo; from Edolo I *again rode to Lovere, where I found the General* was ill in bed. I saw him.

At every step during this romantic journey, I fell in with the Chasseurs of the Alps, and both Garibaldi's followers and the whole population had no theme of conversation save only the adventurous hero I was in quest of. At Como I found the dépôts of the corps, a body of 2,000 to 3,000 men, which, in spite of the armistice and peace, receive every day new recruits. At Sondrio, and all along the lower valley, the Cacciatori degli Appennini, now united to their fellow chasseurs of the Alps, were *echelonnés*. At Tramezza we were only a few hours from the Stelvio Pass, where the last shots in this war have been exchanged between the Tyrolese Jägers and the Italian sharpshooters. The road across the Aprica Pass, from the valley of the Adda to the valley of the Oglio, still bore traces of recent conflicts. Barricades were thrown athwart the road on the highest slopes, calculated to break the impetuosity of the assailants at the only point where a rush could be made. At Edolo, in a deep gorge jammed in by gigantic green mountains, we were at the foot of the Tonale *Pass, and there also the dread rifles of the* Tyrolese highlanders were leveled against the bad *muskets with which Garibaldi's men have hither*to carried on the unequal conflict, making up for the inferiority of their weapons by undaunted courage and the lavish sacrifice of their lives. All along the road, at the different minor head-quarters, I conversed with Garibaldi's men and officers. It is not rare to find in this singular corps the common soldier a better informed and educated man than his epauletted commander. The charm thrown by the hero of Montevideo over the whole Italian population has enlisted young men of the highest classes, artists, literary men, professors and scholars in his ranks as mere privates. Even the veteran Montanelli, once a ruler in Tuscany, and for many years an illustrious exile in Paris, the author of *Camma*, and other historical and literary works, quitted his wife in Turin, and followed his only son, who had embarked as a common soldier in this perilous venture. Among a hundred Italians you find, perhaps, five or six adventurers of all other countries, French, Swiss, and Germans, Spaniards, Americans, of both continents, and even a Chinese and an Englishman. The latter I found at Turin, at the table d'hôte de la Grande Bretagne, where he announced to me his intention to have some sport with the Alpine Chasseurs, and asked for direction as to Garibaldi's whereabouts. He is a man of nearly 60, of a tall and colossal frame, imperfectly acquainted with the language, and ignorant of most Italian matters. He professes, I am told, the utmost indifference to the cause [illegible] themselves. Between him and his fellow combatants there is hardly any intercourse. Garibaldi allowed him to follow the camp. He [illegible] at his own expense, and encamps apart from the corps. He receives no orders, asks for no information as to the General's movements. He is indefatigable in [illegible]. Garibaldi numbers 50, or perhaps 100, of the best marksmen in Europe, but the Englishman is the deadliest shot. In the latest encounter on the Stelvio the Tyrolese never succeeded in winging a single Garibaldino, while few of their numbers dropped mortally wounded from the ramparts, from which they scarcely [illegible]; two of the number fell under the unerring aim of the Englishman. He is never wanting at the hour of strife; he takes his place in some hidden nook, all alone, aloof from the rest, squatted on the ground, calm and impassionate, taking leisurely aim, like a sportsman awaiting the lion or the wild boar at the brook. He has a double-barreled rifle, a sabre, but no bayonet, and takes no part in the *mêlée* when the Garibaldini come to close quarters. Some people told him he must be very strongly devoted to the Italian cause to come out in arms in its support at his time of life. He answered, with a yawn, he was very fond of shooting, and must take part either on one side or the other. There was an eccentric Frenchman, also an aged man, who joined Garibaldi at Cuneo at the outset; but he had a fancy he could go to war in his gig; and, somehow, his gig broke down on the first brush with the Austrians at Casale, and the French amateur was never again heard of.

Most of Garibaldi's officers, especially the Staff and those who are nearest his person, are old, well-tried friends, who have borne arms with him in South America, or who have at least fought by his side in Lombardy and Rome in 1848-9. Several sea-captains, chiefly Genoese, who cruised with him, follow his fortunes by land, as they did for years at sea. I was for some time in doubt whether the secret of this extraordinary man's sway was grounded on love or fear, but no uncertainty remains now in my mind on the subject. There was a young captain, indeed, who told me he would rather face a hundred Austrians than address even the most necessary question to Garibaldi when he appears among his men with the brim of his cap pulled down on his brows; but, on a close inquiry, I find that this terrible chieftain had as yet no occasion to shoot a single man for insubordination. Spies, indeed, he has caught and dealt with them in a very summary manner, but on none of his followers has ever any punishment been inflicted, not even that most severe punishment of all, expulsion from the corps. It is the sun of his countenance and the music of his voice which exercise a magnetic ascendancy over these men. He asks of them proofs of almost fabulous daring; but he is with them at the sorest need, always foremost among them. The hero of a hundred fights, always distinguishable for his tall stature, lofty bearing, and somewhat fanciful costume, Garibaldi was never wounded. His followers aver that the Tyrolese no longer turn their rifles towards him, as they are convinced that the man has made his bargain with the devil, and sold his soul to render his body bullet-proof. The example of the chieftain has engendered a belief among his followers that the greatest safety lies in the utmost daring, and Garibaldi never points to any impregnable stronghold at which his Chasseurs will not dash, whether it be in the power of human beings to storm it or not. Sum up all the deeds of the corps during this campaign; remember the encounters at Casale, at Varese, Como, Montechiari, and on the Tonale and Stelvio; consider that Garibaldi, whatever exaggerations fame may have allowed itself, never had more than 4,000 or 5,000 actual combatants at any time under his orders; add to that he had to contend with the deadly *stutzer* of the renowned shooters of the Tyrol and Styria, while his men, with the exception of 50 Genoese and the Englishman, were armed with muskets by the side of which old Brown Bess is an Enfield rifle, and you will be able to understand what wonders enthusiasm will work when raised to its highest pitch by a noble cause, and borne up by unlimited confidence in the leader.

The leader was ill in bed, as I said, when I went to see him at Lovere, about noon on Monday last. Garibaldi is never ill on a battle day, and never well during an armistice or a peace. He suffers from rheumatic fever, I was told, which he can only shake off by incessant exertion. I had a long talk with the officers of the Staff in the ante-chamber, and was kept waiting for about half an hour, as "there was a lady in the case." But, upon having my name and errand conveyed to the General, I was admitted into his sleeping apartment. The General lay in his shirt-sleeves on a large bed, the lady—rather a young and good-looking person—sitting in a chair at the foot of the bed. She was, I believe, a suitor for the release of some one of the young Alpine huntsmen, her relative, who either had got tired of the game, or was particularly wanted by his friends at home.

Garibaldi was born in 1807, and is therefore 52 *years old. He has a bright, cheerful look*; the color of his skin and hair betoken a sanguine temperament. *There is not one of the busts*, lithographs, photographs, &c., which are sold by thou*sands throughout Italy and Europe as Garibaldi's* portraits, that gives the slightest idea of the expression of that noble countenance. There is not the least approach to fierceness or wildness about the hero's countenance. He looks intelligent, earnest, benevolent, and affable in the extreme. He is somewhat narrow about the temples—round-headed, square-visaged. He has a fine head, but not very massive; a large, but by no means a broad face. Even his beard is absurdly exaggerated by the men who have worked at his likeness, or else he has lately been trimming it in the excessive heat. The hair is brown-red, and has been rich and glossy. The eye struck me as light-gray, but with a tint of the lion-red in it. His voice is clear, ringing, silver-toned. Nothing can equal the gentleness, freedom, and ease of his address. He sat up in his bed, without the least effort, to welcome me, and, like one free from suffering, he held out his hand, and said he was bidden by a common friend to take me by the hand, and would be happy to do so. He then leant on his elbow, and I proceeded with my errand—which is no man's business. As I surveyed that fine, bright face, that powerful yet elegant and symmetrical frame, and beheld the fair, plump, Lombard lady seated by his bedside, I could scarcely attend to what I was saying, as my imagination ran back to the scene in the *Talisman*, and I fancied I saw the lion-hearted King lying on his lions' hides, and his lovely Queen a suppliant at his feet for the life of the Scotch knight. Truly, Garibaldi is one of nature's own kings and leaders of men. It was neither fair justice nor good taste to represent him *as a truculent bandit or as a theatrical hero.* Loaded with stars and crosses by more than *one monarch, he never wears any decoration* or distinction whatever. His costume is, or rather was, picturesque, yet extremely simple, suited to the climate where lay the scene of his earliest exploits, and common among the people who first trusted him with the supreme command. At rest from immediate action he shuns the gaze of applauding multitudes and seeks humble employment in quiet retirement. He is the master of a merchant vessel or the owner of a plantation in some solitary isle the moment he ceases to be a guerilla chief or a general. He is a modest, gentle, independent character. He is strongly devoted to King Victor Emanuel's interests, but I will venture to say he will never appear at the Court of Turin nor eat the bread of his well-earned General's pension. The men of Garibaldi and his officers loudly and bitterly complain of the conduct of the Piedmontese War Ministry and of the military authorities of the Sardinian Staff General towards their corps. They were never fairly considered as a part of the Italian army, or treated as such, though they bore the brunt of the war at every stage of the campaign. The supply of provisions has been scanty, imperfect and irregular, and their weapons have been of the vilest description; the revolvers which Garibaldi's own lieutenant, Orsini, purchased in England, and forty English *rifles which were sent to Genoa as a present* to the General by an Italian patriot, never reached their destination. Garibaldi is now contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines, from Northern to Central Italy. There will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in Romagna. Garibaldi's corps, joined to that of Mezzocapo, will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan, *any merely Italian force.*

The Position of the Pope.

From the London Times, July 26.

The Sovereign Pontiff has appealed to Europe in a diplomatic note. The manifesto is not quite in the Hildebrand vein. It no longer thunders and threatens and hurls excommunications and awakens sleeping claims. But, if its tone is less haughty, its purport is not less that of the unchanging and unchangeable policy of the Holy See. It claims all things and it recedes from nothing. It accepts no responsibility and it renounces no atom of power. It is like the cry of a weak and wounded beast of prey. It complains of the interference of stronger Powers with the gratification of its instincts; but it bears no remorse for the past, and no promise for the future. In such a document we might have expected some broad view of the Pope's position as the Head of the Catholic Church. The circumstances of the moment are such as to invite a serious comment. The honorary presidency of the new Italian Confederation has just been offered to the acceptance of Pio Nono. Desolation reigns at Perugia, and [illegible] Switzers of the Pope [illegible] the slaughter of the orthodox subjects of the great Father of Christendom. [illegible] France may be supposed to be meditating a retreat from the abnormal position which she has so long held in the States of the Church. An opportunity has offered for exchanging a small material sovereignty for a great moral empire, and under the guidance of a bold and enlightened man the Popedom which now for the tenth time appears to be in the crisis of its fate, might have come forth revivified, and stronger than ever it has been in these modern days. This manifesto, however, tells us that no such dreams as once passed over the mind of Pius IX. in the days of his manhood ever now recur to him in his obstinate and unpitying old age. He makes no apology for the massacres committed by his troops; he gives out no hope to his ill-ruled people. He satisfies himself by a solemn protest against all interference with the continuance of his weary and wasting system of tyranny, and he invokes the assistance and protection of all the great European Powers to enable him to do what he likes with his own.

The Pope appears at this moment to be very sick,—more sick than the Turk was even when Nicholas thought it time to take out administration to his effects. He has no strength whatever in his own body. Weak and tottering, he sometimes leans upon one strong man and sometimes upon another. Austria has held him upright in the Legations, France has kept him upright at Rome, the Swiss have spread the terror of his name in the unwarlike towns. To all human foresight he seems on the brink of dissolution and we should expect to see the crazy old bark go down in deep water if we did not remember how often before the same crisis has appeared at hand, and how wonderfully the waterlogged and dismantled hull has got into port again. It is wonderful, and at the same time pitiable, to mark the senile and impotent tenacity with which this old man clings to his right to do wrong at a moment when the whole system seems ready to perish. If France and Austria were to retire there would be an end at once and forever to the States of the Church. Unless the Pope received very different assurances from those which Europe has received, France and Austria must appear to him very little disposed to be at the expense and odium of supporting a great European scandal, which can only be upheld by their assistance. If there be any reality in the project of an Italian Confederation, it must mean a confederation of Italian Sovereigns, advised by Italian statesmen, and protected by Italian soldiers. In that case the accomplishment of the Treaty of Villafranca must clear Italy of all foreign soldiers, and must leave Pio Nono face to face with the Italian nation. Yet it is this moment that the Pope chooses to claim for himself all the rights of a neutral Power, and to protest against Sardinia in that she has distributed fireams to the insurgents and volunteers, and has introduced cannon into the revolted provinces "to encourage the audacity of the disturbers of order." If Sardinia has done ought to enable the citizens of the Roman States to defend themselves against the Papal mercenaries, it may afford good reason for the displeasure of the Pope against her; but it can be no reason for the document which we publish to-day. So long as the Roman Government exists only by permission of France and Austria, that Government has no right to be considered as a Sovereign State. The same Powers which protect have a right to dictate; and, if they should choose, for reasons of their own, to delegate the exercise of that right to any other Power, they are quite at liberty to do so. The dismantling of Ferrara, of which the Pope complains, is the best, if not the only, course open to the inhabitants of that city under existing circumstances. There, as at Piacenza, the Austrians extended the fortifications in defiance of the stipulations of the treaties; they have now retreated, and, the fortifications being of no use, unless to harbor the mercenaries of the Pope, the inhabitants are wisely destroying them. Why should this have the astonishing effect of "filling the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness, and provoking in him a lively and just indignation?" Surely, he does not now once again pretend to amuse Europe with the foolish fable that he and his mercenaries are able to hold either Ferrara or any other city of the Roman States in the absence of Gen. Goyon and his garrison? It was absurd enough at any moment to imagine that in a war which was avowedly undertaken to change the destiny of Italy the Roman States could remain neuter; but it is still more ridiculous to talk of neutrality while the whole country is more or less occupied by foreign troops.

We can quite appreciate the difficulty of France and Austria in this matter. No person is more unreasonable to deal with than a man who is ready to stand still and be a martyr, but who makes it a point of conscience to continue to martyrize others. Pio Nono cannot in his conscience prevent that cloud of ecclesiastical *locusts from* devouring the Roman people, and he cannot withdraw his countenance from the kidnapping of Jews and the sack and pillage of Italian cities; but Pio Nono is quite content to die upon the steps of the Vatican if either Napoleon III. or Francis Joseph should wish to put him to death. They may break him but they shall not bend him. They may "demand from the Pope indispensable reforms in his States," but he will refuse to do anything except to submit to death or exile—edifying the Catholic world with the exhibition of a Pope persecuted by the two eldest sons of the Church. *Now, of course*, this is precisely what no one wishes to do. No one out of Rome has any desire to injure a hair of the head of this obstinate old man. But so long as the French remain to protect him he will, by his ecclesiastics and his bravos, drain the country and destroy the people; and, if the French go away, the people, exasperated beyond all moderation, will probably expel him. This is the dilemma. Perhaps the solution may be found in the formation of a confederate Italian army, which may be strong enough to be guided by moderate counsels, and may be trusted to repress any violent reaction wehn the foreigntroops are withdrawn. But, how ever this may be, the present position of France in Rome is too humiliating to be long endured by a high-spirited and civilized nation, whose sympathies, when properly touched, seldom fail to be excited by unmerited oppression. The Emperor must be anxious to find some way out of this most aggravating difficulty; and every lay Frenchman would in his heart be glad to see the Roman garrison in Paris, and all Roman questions left to be settled between the Pope and his people. How it may end no man can foresee; but, in every event, we have great cause to congratulate ourselves that we Englishmen have no art or part in this matter.

England and the Proposed Congress.

From the Economist.

If England ever received a distinct and solemn lesson on the infinite evil which is involved in time-serving and make-shift diplomatic arrangements, that lesson has been given her by her share in the Treaty of Vienna. Ever since 1815 she has been fettered by the engagements, and her name tarnished by the unobserved engagements of that Treaty. She has seen Austria absorb Cracow without resistance,—she has herself broken through, and righteously broken through, the treaty to establish the independence of Belgium,—and she has never ceased to feel the disgrace of being committed to the Austrian occupation of Venice and Lombardy. Her diplomatists have been hampered and tortured by provisions to which the faith of their country was committed, and which yet they knew to be at once iniquitous and fatal to an enduring peace. England has justly lost position by being a party to a treaty on the observance of which she was not prepared to insist, and still more, by being a party to a treaty many of the provisions of which the English people professedly regarded with dislike and abhorrence. The late Government were in a great measure, perhaps mainly, ejected from power because they wished well to the Austrian power in the North of Italy, and might possibly have assisted to strengthen or reëstablish it. Yet to the treaty which gave Austria that power England was a principal party, and English faith was pledged to its observance. No position could be more humiliating, and never did we need more than we do at present, to read the lesson which it teaches—to give the sanction of the English name most charily to foreign engagements, and only in cases where we are fully prepared to support to the uttermost the principle we have thus sanctioned.

Now, is there any probability—we would almost say possibility—that any peace based on the Treaty of Villafranca will be such an engagement as we have described? We are released, unexpectedly and involuntarily released, from the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, so far as they apply to the settlement of Italy—our diplomacy is free once more to urge what is just and wise for Italy as freely as for Belgium,—and, we ask, is there any better use we can make of this freedom at present than to keep it? Is there the remotest chance of so far cancelling the basis agreed upon by Austria and France at Villafranca as to turn the peace into an event on which the Italians may congratulate themselves, and of her share in which England may be proud? We must say we think the chance exceedingly small,—almost too small for consideration. And therefore we feel the greatest anxiety at the tone taken by the Government on Thursday night in the House of Lords with respect to the proposed Congress of the great Powers. Lord John Russell said on that occasion, "I will not now say whether it is wise or not for England to take part in a Congress. If this country enters into a Congress merely to set her seal and sign nature to terms it does not approve, nothing could be more unbecoming or more fatal to it. On the contrary, if there is in Europe a feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm . . . then, if the influence of England can allay this feeling, and render the peace concluded more solid and more satisfactory, it will not be unbecoming in us to confer with the other Powers with this object in view." And Lord Palmerston said on the same occasion: "Undoubtedly no Government of this country would recommend that England should be a party simply to register the edicts,—simply to register the arrangements made by other parties without the previous consent and concurrence of England. We may enter into a Congress for the purpose of improving arrangements not finally concluded and still open for consideration; but it is no part of England's duty to make herself simply the recording agent of transactions in which she has no part or voice." Now, we do [illegible] doubt that if France and Austria could obtain England's sanction to the arrangements which they have made, or anything like that [illegible] allow England to have [illegible] to save her dignity, in order that they might [illegible] her to the general tenor of the peace. But it would indeed be folly to barter English sanction for a [illegible] improvement [illegible] must remember what that sanction means—[illegible] commits us not merely to a temporary [illegible] from which we can withdraw as soon as the time [illegible] a better settlement is, in our judgment, come, but to a public engagement, the permanency of which does not in the least depend on our own changing convictions or the changed circumstances under which [illegible] may live. As Lord [illegible] committed [illegible] statesmen of a better school and a later generation than himself to the terms of one of the worst of European settlements, so the representative of England, if she send one, at Zurich may probably commit English statesmen for generations to come to the general outline of a peace patched up between two Roman Catholic Powers equally inclined to keep or gain a [illegible] hold on Italy, and retiring from the strife with each other mainly because it had roused a national and almost revolutionary spirit in the people that was inconsistent with the designs of both. Now, is this a danger to be risked for any mere amelioration of the terms of the peace of Villafranca? Far better that the peace should be a little worse, and that England should hold aloof from it, and keep quite free to use her unfettered influence with more effect at a future time, than that she should barter her diplomatic liberty for the shadow of good which she may introduce into a treaty essentially and irredeemably vicious.

If, indeed, there were any chance that France and Austria would consent to reopen the whole arrangement—to let England propose substantial guarantees against the interference of either Power in Italian affairs—then our presence at the Congress might not only be desirable, but a national duty. But we know only too well that this is not and cannot be so; that neither France nor Austria would agree to modify the treaty so as to consolidate the purely Italian States. Nothing less than the constitution of Venetia into a free, constitutional, and perfectly independent State under the rule, say, of an Austrian Archduke, but with an Italian Administration and an Italian army, would be a real guarantee against the recurrence of all the troubles which Austria has recently caused in Italy and France is only too likely to cause there. Lord Palmerston laid it down on Thursday night as the purpose of the Congress originally proposed "to obtain some engagement that neither France nor Austria should interfere by force of arms in the internal affairs of Italy." Now, is this purpose more or less likely to be effectually answered by a Congress based on the principal provisions of the Treaty of Villafranca than it was before the war? We answer, without hesitation, assuredly less likely. The two main differences between the present political situation and the situation in February last are these—first, that then Austria interfered beyond her own boundary by virtue of private treaties which the other European Powers did not recognize, while now she has got the specific assent of France to interfere in right of Venetia in the Italian federation, which she will assuredly override; and, secondly, that while France had at that time only one opening to influence Italian politics,—namely, through her relations with the Pope,—she has now another far more important way open to her through her influence over Piedmont, who will in fact depend entirely on France for retaining possession of Lombardy, and even of her present territory.

No thoughtful politician can fail for a moment to recognize that the Mincio will not prove more effectual as a dividing line between Piedmont and Austria than the Ticino—that the old jealousies must inevitably spring up again between a State that is ruled by a constitutional Government (if, indeed, it be effectually restored in Piedmont,) and a State that is ruled by an oppressive despotism—that they will spring up only the sooner and the more grievously for the existence of an Italian federation in which all Italian affairs are to be discussed,—and that the quarrel must, therefore, soon recur which France has now interposed to settle. And as this is to be so, as this is the very essence of the proposed arrangement, Piedmont must look to France to support her against Austria, who, smarting, as she does, under her recent losses, would only be too eager to seize the opportunity for revenge. Clearly, then, the changes that have taken place since February are all in the direction of riveting more tightly upon Italy both Austrian and French influence instead of restraining it, and England's presence in any Congress to discuss the coming peace can cast only new [illegible] upon our foreign policy,—unless, indeed, the whole question is to be reopened, and the bases agreed upon at Villafranca are to be treated as a dead letter. And this, we think, no thoughtful statesman will hold to be even morally possible.

The English Press and English [illegible].

From the London Times, July 23.

It is curious enough that at the very time when our English statesmen are visiting the English Press with their severest censures for daring to speak in plain terms concerning the French Emperor and his policy, the *Journal des Débats* is attacking our English statesmen in so measured language for exciting in this country a spirit of animosity against France. In truth no such animosity exists. We wish to live at peace with France, because we see in a general alliance of the two countries the securest guarantee for the peace of the world, and all our most vital interests are bound up with the preservation of peace. When we are putting our fleets and our armies in such order as will enable us to resist any sudden act of aggression, we are in reality doing that which will best enable the French Emperor to resist the counsels of those indiscreet advisers who are ever ready to suggest an attack upon this country as an act of sound policy.

Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday evening, offered a solemn protest in the House of Commons upon this subject. Mr. Bright is of opinion that we have at length reached that golden age when the nations of the world are so convinced of the sin and impolicy of war, that it needs but forbearance on the part of the people and the Press and the peace of the world will be maintained. We think of the Pruth and the Mincio, of Inkerman and Solferino, and we are not so convinced as we would wish of the truth of this position. Mr. Bright has been cooing on in this monotonous strain for the last ten years, and we cannot see that his predictions have been borne out by the results. Still less are we aware that any article or any phrase which has appeared in any of the English journals has had any effect in bringing about the last two great wars which have afflicted the world. The late Emperor Nicholas concocted the design of one amid the Russian snows. The present Emperor Louis Napoleon devised the other amid the banquets of Compiegne. Each of these potentates formed his design, and carried it out, purely and entirely for his own political ends. The Russian war of 1854, and the Italian war of 1859, would equally have occurred had M. de Laguerronnière been enthroned in Scotland-yard with unlimited power over the English Press. Are these things true? We leave the answer to Mr. Bright when the oratorical fervor is off him, and he descends from the tripod. Lord John Russell followed Mr. John Bright. Lord John is of opinion that, looking back on the wars that have occurred in the past, "they have been caused less by disputed claims to territory than by anger and animosity sedulously encouraged, which, after they have for some time past aggravated all the feelings of pride that belongs to a great people, have made the most rightful question which might have been settled by two or three weeks of diplomatic correspondence, the occasion of a war." Lord John had just expressed his concurrence with the views of Mr. Bright. But, presuming Lord John's position to be a true one, who made all the wars between A. D. 1688 and 1800? Certainly not the Press; for, with the exception of efforts made by the pamphleteers of Anne's days and the earlier Georgian Era [illegible] after Mr. Bright's and Lord John's own heart, paid and hired by the leading statesmen of their day to do their specific work—we know of no very stormy exhortations to war in the public journals before the beginning of the present century. The Press (as we understand the term at present) cannot be said to have had an existence in those days; and yet, God knows, the soil of Europe was often enough saturated with the life-blood of the noblest and bravest of successive generations. Who did this work? Lord John Russell suggests—the Press; we say by Emperors and Kings, by priests, by statesmen, by diplomatists—in fact, by the very [illegible] Lord John Russell! Let us again take the case of the great European war, from the rupture of the Peace of Amiens down to 1815. Will any reasonable man of decent education maintain that this great struggle was due to any other cause than the ambition of the elder Bonaparte? True, when he was at a loss for a pretext, he quarrelled with the watchdog for his bark. He denounced the English Press while he was maturing his designs in Switzerland and on the Rhine, and preparing his forces for another assault upon the liberties of Europe. It was the ambition of a conqueror, not the impudence of a writer, which led to that series of calamities, and, as it was then, so it has been ever since. If the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor Louis Napoleon have deluged the earth with human blood, it was not [illegible] ink which worked the harm. Was it the Austrian [illegible]

[illegible]

The English Funds [illegible] the close, however, [illegible] Paris may be an Imperial Coronation at the hands of the Pope, and that [illegible].

Consols are quoted at [illegible].

There has been an active demand for money to-day, and the general rate was fully [illegible].

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 25.

A fair business was transacted, and sales amount to 7,000 bales; 1,000 speculation and for export. Prices steadily maintained.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 25.

In the market this morning there was a recovery of 1s.

PARIS MARKET—JULY 25.

The market is firm, [illegible] on the spot; [illegible] for the month.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The R. M. steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax at about 1.30 P. M. to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The advices will probably have to be expressed to this place, and will reach here at an early hour to-morrow forenoon, too late, however, to be forwarded to the morning papers of Wednesday.

The European News at Halifax.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the 1st of May last there has been some delay in the publication of the European news brought by the Cunard steamers to Halifax. The reason for this delay has already been given to the public, but a further statement seems to be necessary, in order that there may be no mistake as to who is in fault in the matter.

The responsibility attending the delay belongs to one of two parties: *either to the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company or to the New-York Associated Press.*

To which of these parties are the public to look for redress?

The New-York Associated Press is an institution of about ten years' standing. It had its origin in the necessity occasioned by the introduction of a new system of procuring news by telegraph. When one or two short telegraph lines were built in 1846–47–48, the usual efforts were made by several journals to carry on the existing competition, and to get such news as they wanted over the wires in advance of each other; but, owing to the imperfect condition of the telegraph lines, and the want of a sufficient number of accomplished operators, the working of the lines was slow, and it was found impossible for any one newspaper to get news ahead of another, and that, in fact, the interests of not only the Press but of the public, suffered from the great delay arising from this competition. Accordingly, after repeated efforts on the part of the Press to carry on their news enterprise as they had previously done, independent of each other, the necessity of organizing an association to get the general news of the day, was fully demonstrated. The leading papers of New-York, therefore, came together and formed an Association, and organized a system by which this general news was to be received daily, through a General Agent, and sent to the office of each paper as received. In making this arrangement, the individual enterprise of no one paper was impaired, as scope enough was left for the display of the energy of all, as has been amply shown during the last ten years.

Among the news of the day that this Association deemed it necessary to obtain, was that brought by the steamers arriving at Halifax. An arrangement was accordingly made with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, then owned by the Nova Scotia Government, by which the Association was to receive, over the wires from Halifax to Sackville, a dispatch of three thousand words, embracing the points of each steamer's news, for the sum of seventy-five dollars for each dispatch. This sum was larger than the regular tolls of the Nova Scotia Company; but inasmuch as the Association, representing so many journals, was accorded the privilege of sending its dispatch continuously, and immediately upon its delivery at the telegraph office, it was considered fair and just to the interests of the telegraph line, and the arrangement was deemed an acknowledgment that the Association was the proper channel for communicating this news to the public.

This plan worked admirably while the telegraph line remained in the hands of the Nova Scotia Government. But when it passed into the hands of a private company a new arrangement was thought necessary, by which the New-York Press have been compelled for several years to pay the Nova Scotia line double the price that had been previously charged them, or one hundred and fifty dollars for each dispatch of three thousand words from Halifax to Sackville. To make this important point in this controversy still clearer it is proper to state that the Canada Telegraph Company have built a line, mainly for the accommodation of the Press, from Quebec to Farther Point, on the St. Lawrence, a greater distance than from Halifax to Sackville, *and transmit the dispatches for the Press embracing four days later news, for less than one-half the sum paid the Nova Scotia Company for dispatches of three days later news.*

Owing to the annual increase of steamers, and the growing desire on the part of the public for European news the New-York Press, to meet the demand, deemed it proper to have as many steamers as possible boarded by a news yacht off Cape Race, and thus lessen the time from two to five days between Europe and the United States. When this arrangement was made it was supposed that when the news yacht boarded a Halifax steamer off that point, the amount of tolls paid the Nova Scotia Company for the Cape Race dispatch would be deducted from the amount to be paid for the regular dispatch on the arrival of the steamer at Halifax. The Cape Race dispatches were all necessarily short, but, comprising the points of the news, the additional details obtained at Halifax would have very little value or importance. The Associated Press, in accordance with its contract, was always prepared to pay the price agreed upon, and only asked the deduction for the amounts paid the same line for the dispatches of the same news which had come from Cape Race.

The Nova Scotia Company declined to make any deduction, and insisted upon the payment of the full price for this useless dispatch, although by the Cape Race arrangement two or three New-York steamers were boarded to one of those regularly touching at Halifax, and the receipts of the Nova Scotia Company were by these means increased, not only from the Associated Press dispatches, but also from private dispatches sent from the steamers that were thus boarded at a great cost by the news yacht. *This increase of the business of the Nova Scotia line by the enterprise alone of the Associated Press was wholly ignored by the former when insisting on the full payment for the valueless dispatches transmitted from Halifax.*

What was the result of this action on the part of the Telegraph Company?

The Associated Press gave notice that on the expiration of their contract in May, 1859, they would pay the Nova Scotia Company the price charged for the Halifax dispatch but should insist, in justice, upon the deduction therefrom of the Cape Race tolls when the steamers were boarded off that point, and thus matters remained until just before the 1st of May last. It was determined, if no new contract was made, that the Press would have their news transmitted in the ordinary manner, paying the tolls charged to private individuals.

The steamer *Niagara* was due at Halifax early in May, and the Associated Press was given to understand by the Telegraph Company that the news would be transmitted as usual. Thinking that the Company had made no other arrangement, and supposing that the matter was still open, the Press renewed the offer to the Telegraph Company, on the 25th day of April, and thus opened the matter for negotiation, when its agent was informed for the first time that a contract of an extraordinary character, and repulsive to all sound principles of business, had been concluded with other parties. *This contract granted an exclusive control of the wires for six consecutive hours from the moment the steamer was announced at Halifax. The Press dispatches were absolutely refused transmission and were kept off the wires till the expiration of these six hours.*

Thus the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company suddenly shut out the entire Press of this country, with whom they had had uninterrupted business relations for nearly ten years, and gave the control of the European news, then assuming a character of startling importance, to parties who were not known or recognized by the Press. In this emergency the Association appealed to the judgment of the American Telegraph Company, and exhibited to them the effect this new state of things would have on the community, and the Press and the public of this country are indebted to the intelligent decision of that Company for the protection which has been accorded to them.

Since the establishment of the Nova Scotia line interested parties in this country have continually asserted that the Press monopolized that line, and that no news could be transmitted until after the Press dispatch was sent. The Associated Press [illegible] [illegible] contract. The only advantage that the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company gave the Press for the comparatively enormous rates paid was that their dispatches should be sent continuously from the moment that they were placed in the office until they were completed. This was deemed necessary, because all the Press [illegible] transmission of one dispatch would not occupy so much time as would be taken up if separate dispatches were sent to each paper. *But the party who could get a dispatch into the Halifax office previous to the arrival of the Associated Press dispatch had the privilege of sending it at once.* The Press took care, as its duty required it to do, that its dispatch was not anticipated. The rule was then "first come first served." The superior enterprise of the Press gave it the only monopoly enjoyed; *the Association desires none other.*

In the endeavor to reduce the enormous contract with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, the Associated Press has desired to perpetuate the important principle of "first come first served," which should govern all telegraph companies. This was all they desired, and is all they want. They simply ask for what is right. But the new contract made by the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company with other parties utterly repudiates this principle, and has invested them with a most dangerous monopoly. The new contract, in giving the new parties *the complete control of the Nova Scotia line for six hours from the moment the steamer is signalized at Halifax,* places the entire American public at the mercy of whoever may obtain the use of this news, and has thus far compelled the New-York Press to express their dispatches a distance of 150 miles, in order to supply the people of this country with the intelligence of the events which have convulsed Europe for the last three months.

The difficulty between the New-York Press and the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company—the one representing the whole American public, and the other the interests of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Company—has led to the publication of a number of vituperative articles, to a series of correspondence between the American Telegraph Company and the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, and to various *propositions on the part of the Associated Press,* in order that the matter might be arranged. The difficulty remains unsettled; but, fortunately for the public, the Halifax steamers arrive but once a fortnight, while during that time half a dozen arrive at New-*York and Quebec. Now that peace is declared in* Europe, and the news has ceased to have that startling character that it possessed during the last three months, the public will experience no serious inconvenience; and to make it of still less consequence, *it will be the duty of the Press, the moment the news reaches any of the newspaper offices, to place it on* their bulletin boards.

Now, what is the New-York Associated Press that it should thus parade its private affairs before the public?

Some people have a vague idea that it is an immense machine, capable of a great deal of good or a vast deal of mischief. This is a mistake. The organization is a very simple affair, and is so arranged and managed that no one can suffer from it. It was originally started by the New-York Press, having no connection with the Press of the rest of the country. When the association was formed, ten years ago, the members had no idea that the papers of other parts of the country would enter into the same spirit of enterprise that regulated the business of a large metropolitan establishment, and all the arrangements were originally made merely for themselves. But as the organization progressed, the association received numerous applications from papers in other parts of the country for admission to the benefits of its arrangements, and as it was organized from the necessity produced by the introduction of a new system of procuring news, it made no difference who belonged to the Association, and any one willing to pay the requisite share of the expenses could have the use of the news. It has, therefore, become the rule of the Association, when a paper applies for admission to its benefits, to grant the request if the applicant could give satisfactory evidence of ability and disposition to discharge the pecuniary obligations and comply with the simple rules necessary to keep the organization together. Such an applicant has never been refused, and the result is *that every paper in the United States and Canada, taking telegraphic news belongs to the Association.* Although the utmost candor and fairness govern the conduct of the New-York Association in its relations with journals in other cities, still, from the nature of things, there have been cases of individual dissatisfaction, growing out of local jealousies in other places; and the ambitious projects of telegraph managers in this country, anxious to control the telegraphic system of the Union, who, taking advantage of these local jealousies, have endeavored to force their schemes upon the Press and public.

The members of the New-York Associated Press never had any desire to control the news arrangements of the Press of other parts of the country; their respective establishments are about as much as they can manage. Telegraph companies, the mercantile community, newspaper proprietors, any one, in fact on a moment's reflection, will see how silly are the statements relative to the vast power of the Association. It has none whatever as an organized body. It seeks none. Each establishment is entirely independent of the others, and the separate interests of the journals are of such a character, and the principles of the several establishments are so conflicting and opposite to each other, that it is utterly impossible for the proprietors of the different journals to combine for any special purpose. It is clearly manifest, therefore, that nothing can be safer for the interest of the mercantile community and the public than to have the arrangements for the publication of this foreign news continue in the hands of the Association, rather than that they should fall into the hands of speculators, or individuals desiring to make fortunes out of the Press, or unscrupulous telegraph managers in this country. The past course of the Associated Press is the guarantee for the future.

The New-York Press regrets the necessity of making this public statement, but it has no hesitation in laying the whole matter before the public. The Association has purchased steamboats, news schooners and carrier pigeons, at enormous cost of money, time and trouble, and individual members of the Press have even subscribed for telegraph stock, in order to secure the construction of lines. Agents are employed at all points in this country and in Europe wherever the use of steam extends, so that nothing can anticipate them. *The members of the Association are responsible for the annual expenditure of over two hundred thousand dollars for general news alone.* Their arrangements they now consider as perfect as circumstances will permit, with the exception of the flaw in Nova Scotia. Although they may be compelled to use horse expresses, where they would prefer lightning, as in Nova Scotia, *they are determined, should the occasion demand it, to buy more steamboats, subscribe for the construction of more telegraphic lines, purchase more news yachts, and train more carrier pigeons, in order to manage their own business in their own way.* In all this they will treat everybody "as one gentleman should treat another." They believe that when they enunciate the principle that "first come first served" should govern all telegraphs, the public will sustain them, as it has ever sustained them, and that every telegraph company in the world will declare in favor of the Associated Press of the United States.

While making this declaration of its duty and convictions, the Association hopes not to preclude the possibility of a reunion with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company. In all difficulties time will correct misrepresentations and remove asperities, and whenever the Nova Scotia Company will resume its relations with the Associated Press, it will find the newspaper proprietors of the United States, as it has always found them, prompt paymasters, good friends, and its natural auxiliaries in the development of its business.

The Washington Greys, of New-York, in Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Monday, Aug. 8.

The Washington Greys, Capt. BUCK, of the New-York Eighth Regiment, arrived in this city about 8½ o'clock Saturday evening, and were met at the Lowell dépôt by the Union Guard of East Boston, (Company B,) Capt. EDWARD PEARL, and the City Guard of Roxbury, (Company D,) Capt. T. L. D. PERKINS, both of the Second Regiment. The two Companies left their armories about 5 o'clock, the Union Guard numbering 36, and the Roxbury City Guard 38 guns, and proceeded to the Common, where they formed as a battalion under command of Capt. PERKINS, Lieut. WM. SUTHERLAND taking command of the Roxbury Company. Both Companies appeared in the new grey, regimental uniform, and made a very fine appearance. They were joined by the Boston Cornet band, and after a review by Col. COWDIN and staff, accompanied by Capt. HARRISON, of New-York, and other military exercises, including a dress parade, the Battalion proceeded to the dépôt, leaving Col. COWDIN at the Tremont House.

The Washington Greys met with a warm reception at the dépôt. A salute was fired by a detachment of Capt. NIMS' Light Artillery. The fire on Causeway-street burned very brilliantly at this peculiar time, and a large crowd of spectators, who had either been drawn hither from the fire, or who had previously been in waiting at the dépôt, rent the air with cheers. After the customary reception ceremonies had been gone through with, the Boston battalion escorted their New-York friends through Causeway, Leverett, Green, Court, and Sudbury streets to Mount Vernon Hall, where a collation was provided. Col. PERKINS here extended a welcome to Capt. BUCK and his command, and his remarks were responded to by Capt. BUCK. From Mount Vernon Hall the visitors were escorted to their quarters at the American House, and the Roxbury City Guard and Union Guard were then dismissed.

The Greys are accompanied by twenty pieces from Dodworth's Band and a drum corps, and make a splendid appearance in their handsome grey uniform, and with their admirable discipline. They number 56 muskets (about 90 men including officers, band and drum corps,) and are officered as follows: Captain—LEANDER BUCK; First Lieutenant—David A. Allen; Second Lieutenant—James G. Dimond; Sergeants—Edward Hennessey, (Orderly,) G. Kreamer, M. Griffin; Corporals—A. G. Munter, Archibald Pentz, Jas. McGregor, Henry H. Greche. The company left New-York on Monday last and arrived at Buffalo at 6 o'clock in the evening. They were received and entertained by Company C, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. On Tuesday afternoon they proceeded to Niagara Falls, where they remained until the afternoon of the next day, seeing the sights, Mr. BLONDIN in his tight rope feats included. The corps reached Montreal the same evening and became the guests of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery. At a dinner given in the drill-room of the Artillery, Gen. BELLOCK, of this city, was present and made a speech. The Greys left Montreal at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and made no stop until they reached Boston.

Yesterday morning they paraded and under the escort of the Roxbury City Guard, commanded by Capt. PERKINS, attended divine service at the Fifth Universalist Church in Warren-street. A discourse was preached by the Rev. T. B. THAYER.

This morning the Greys will be escorted to the Worcester dépôt by the Roxbury City Guards, whence they will take the cars for home at 8½ o'clock.

RARE COINS.—We were shown, on Saturday, a handful of old coins which were recovered from the ruins of the "Chenevard House," on Main-street. Among them a Spanish pistareen, a Massachusetts penny, (worth about thirty-seven and a half cents,) several Ben Franklin pennies, and numerous antiquated coins, much sought after at the present day. The workmen have been on the close watch for anything valuable which may "turn up," and some of them have found it quite profitable by exchanging the old copper coins for silver. An ancient metallic medal, an old seal, a watch key with several relics are also among the curiosities brought to light. Even the timbers of the old house are being carried off by some who intend to construct canes from them. The name of WADSWORTH, and all his associations, is destined never to be forgotten.—*Hartford Courant.*

Terrible Homicide.

AN INSANE WOMAN KILLS HER ONLY SON.

From the Delhi (Del. Co.) Express.

[illegible] the town of [illegible] night of last week, in the killing of her only son, WILLIAM, by [illegible]. The deceased and his mother, who is a widow, lived alone together. He was about twenty-five years of age, and is said to have been a steady, industrious young man. Mrs. GOW has given frequent and unmistakable evidences of insanity for a long time; and so determined have been her threats that she would kill her children, that a daughter had been compelled from fear to leave her mother's roof, and was living at the time of the [illegible] at Mr. [illegible] in Franklin. The son had also been in the habit of well securing his bedroom door on retiring at night, fearing that his mother would enter it stealthily and endeavor to carry out her threats, in which, indeed, she had been detected, as we learn by a young man who had sometimes slept with deceased. On the fatal night it is supposed he had forgotten to fasten it. From some suspicious circumstances at the house the neighbors entered it on Wednesday morning, when the terrible spectacle of the murdered man presented itself. The body was lying in bed, the head terribly mangled by severe blows from a slung shot made by tying a heavy stone in the foot of a stocking, which was found lying on the floor of the room. There were two severe contusions on one side of the head and one on the other. The skull was so much fractured as to permit a large piece being removed, exposing the brain to view. After committing the fatal [illegible] the mother had carefully laid out the dead body, by washing the blood from it and placing a clean napkin under the head upon the pillow and a clean coverlid upon the body, the side of the head least disfigured was also placed uppermost. This act accomplished, and having evidently tried to wash the blood from the floor, doors, &c., the unfortunate woman at once left the terrible scene bent on carrying out her tragic designs to the fullest extent. She at once repaired to the locality where the daughter lived (Mr. MIDDLEMAST'S,) and there in the woods looking toward the house, watched for an opportunity to slay her daughter, having first supplied herself with another slung-shot like that with which she killed her son, which was found upon her, as also a clean sheet and napkin, with which she no doubt intended to lay her out also after killing her. There was certainly much "method" in the homicide madness.

DR. CALHOUN, Coroner, was notified of the affair, and immediately repaired to the house and held an inquest. After eliciting the substance of the foregoing facts, a verdict was rendered that the deceased was feloniously killed by his mother, MARGARET GOW.

The unfortunate woman was committed to jail to await further judicial proceedings in the matter.

An Alleged Counterfeiter from New-York Arrested.

From the Newark (N. J.) Mercury, Aug. 8.

It will be remembered that on the evening of the arrest of JOHN GIFFORD in this city, for passing counterfeit money, his companion escaped. The next morning officers WAMBOLD and BRANT took the case in hand, and endeavored to ferret out the name and whereabouts of the other offender. This, after some time, they succeeded in doing. They found that the person lived in New-York, and answered to the name of HANK EMERSON. They immediately visited that city, and gave information to the detectives there, of the man they wanted. There was good reason to suppose that EMERSON was hid away where he could not be readily found, and therefore they concluded to wait for a few days, until he should venture forth in his accustomed haunts when he could easily be taken. On Thursday last Chief of Police WHITNEY received a dispatch from Officer ROACH, of the New-York Detective force, that he had arrested EMERSON, and that that person was then in custody. Officer WAMBOLD went down to New-York, and found that the friends of EMERSON were already at work, and a commitment to the Tombs had been refused. EMERSON being asked if he was willing to come to this city without a requisition, said he was not. Officer WAMBOLD returned to this city with the information that an examination in the case of EMERSON would be held before the Recorder at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, intending to secure the presence of Mr. HALL, of the City Hotel, on whom some of the bills was attempted to be passed, at that examination. Mr. HALL was unable to leave his business on Saturday morning, and our Police were fearful that they had had all their trouble for nothing, and that EMERSON would be released in default of evidence being produced against him at the examination. Chief WHITNEY, however, went down and made an affidavit before the Recorder, on which EMERSON was held for a further examination, which was set down for this morning at 11 o'clock. The Chief endeavored to have the examination put off until to-morrow, to allow more time to secure a requisition from the Governor, but the friends and counsel of EMERSON who were present, made such strong objections that the request was not acceded to. The Chief returned to this city and immediately dispatched Officer BRANT to Trenton for a requisition from the Governor. The officer returned with it last evening, and as Gov. MORGAN is now in New-York City, it is thought there will be little trouble to get the necessary papers to bring EMERSON to Newark to-day.

Death by Hydrophobia at Orange, N. J.

A little son of PATRICK MURPHY, about 13 years old, keeper of the lodge at the mountain entrance of Llewellyn Park, near Eagle Rock, at Orange, N. J., died last evening from the effects of hydrophobia. Some time in June he was at work in a nursery, when a strange dog passed near him, and he slapped him with his hand. The dog snapped and inserted his teeth in the back of the right hand. About the same time another boy in the neighborhood was bitten by a dog, and his friends thought they must do something, and had the wound cauterized. This lad hearing of it, thought he would say nothing about his bite, lest he should have to be burned also. In a short time the wound healed up, and nothing more was thought about it.

Last Wednesday he complained to his mother of having a sore arm and stiffness in the shoulder. It remained so until last Saturday, when he walked to Dr. PIERSON'S office, nearly two miles distant. His symptoms were such as to cause suspicions of the terrible disease that was working in his system. He then confessed having been bitten as above. The physicians—some ten or more, who met to see him on Sunday morning—decided that nothing could be done to save his life. He was able to be up, and walked about and conversed freely between the paroxysms, which, until this time, had been light, though with great suffering, until near 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He then laid upon the bed, and seemed to suffer most intensely, the sight of water or any liquid causing wild agony, although he did not attempt to injure any one near him. Congestion of the brain was evidently produced when his system became filled with the virus. He suffered until evening, when death kindly relieved the dreadful agony of body and mind. It seems strange that ten doctors should decide that remedies should not be tried in the above case. They believe hydrophobia is incurable.—*Evening Post, Aug. 8.*

A Railroad Disaster in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, August 6.

By private dispatches from Branchville, we received some accounts, yesterday morning, of a fatal explosion which occurred on Thursday afternoon on the South Carolina Railroad line, involving the death of five workmen. Other particulars reached us in the course of the day, and the melancholy story is now given to our readers. The ill fated locomotive was the *Franklin H. Elmore,* which left the Charleston dépôt of the South Carolina Railroad Company on Thursday morning, for Aiken, there to be placed at work with a dirt train, instead of the locomotive in use. THOS. KINGDON was the driver or runner of the *F. H. Elmore,* which had on board H. DELKIN, conductor, and ADAM DONGAN, fireman. When the party on the *F. H. Elmore* was near Lowry's station, seventy-six miles from Charleston, and sixty-one miles from Augusta, and fourteen miles from Branchville, on the way to Augusta, the locomotive *Thomas D. Dotterer* was overtaken. In stopping to pass, L. M. CHITTY, conductor, and A. MITCHELL, fireman, from the *Dotterer,* joined the party on the *Elmore.* This locomotive must have exploded its boiler immediately after setting up steam to proceed, after this stoppage. The fragments of the *Elmore,* with the dead bodies of the five persons above-named, were discovered near Lowry's station, and were brought to this city on the evening express train from Augusta. The locomotive was shattered into fragments, some of which were projected to considerable distances. The road bed was torn up, and iron bars displaced, and the bodies of the victims were dreadfully mangled, in some cases so as to defy recognition. One of the bodies was thrown to a distance of 150 yards. A small piece from the engine was thrown against the telegraph wire with such violence as to wrap it around the post. This injury was soon detected and repaired by the watchman of the telegraph line. The noise of the explosion was heard for a mile, and the shock was felt at some distance. The windows of the Masonic Lodge Room at Lowry's were broken, and the plate, &c., in a dwelling some distance below the site of the explosion, were shaken violently, and some pieces thrown down from the shelves. The victims of this fearful accident were young men and workmen of approved characters and competence. All were married, and all leave widows, and all except one children. An inquest was held at the Dépôt on Friday morning, soon after the arrival of the remains, by HENRY W. SCHRODER, Esq., Magistrate, acting as Coroner, and the usual verdict of "Nobody to blame," was rendered.

ATTACHING PROPERTY FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Boston *Herald* of the 6th inst. says: "We learn that a well-known and well-circumstanced adopted citizen, residing in a town in this vicinity, has been sued within the past week, by a young lady residing in South Boston, on a charge of breach of promise of marriage, and that the property of the gay deceiver has been attached to the amount of $10,000 to abide the result. The facts in the case are said to be extremely interesting. We are further informed that in consequence of the peculiar condition of the young lady, a process has been issued from the Police Court of this city for the arrest of the Lothario, in order to secure the Commonwealth against being burdened with the expected responsibility. All the facts, however, will probably appear upon the judicial investigation, and we forbear giving further details at present."

THE MAD STONE.—We condense the following article from the Linn county (Iowa) *Register:*

"The Rev. Mr. CAMERON, of Cowper's Ferry, Cedar county, had one of his sons bitten by a mad dog on the 2d inst., and also the horse upon which the boy was riding at the time. Having seen the account which was published a few days ago of the "mad stone" in the possession of Mr. EVANS, of Paris, in this county, he immediately started thither with his boy and horse. The stone was soaked in warm milk and water, and then applied to the wound. It adhered with great tenacity—so much so as to cause intense pain for a few minutes. After a short time it loosened by itself and dropped off. After being submerged in the milk and water again—during which a green, offensive scum would arise from the stone—it was again applied. After the fourth time it would not adhere any more, and Mr. EVANS pronounced him cured. It was then applied to the wound on the horse, [illegible] the treatment, however, Mr. C. considered it doubtful, but tried it again in the morning, but it would have no effect on either the boy or the horse. It seems to be a fact well attested, that this stone will not adhere to any wound not made by a rabid animal, and it certainly is [illegible] of the most philosophical."

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER BY THE CHINESE.—A letter from Hong Kong dated June 21, states that "a small American steamer, named the [illegible], plying between Macao and a Chinese village called Cheng [illegible], was taken by her passengers on the 8th inst. She had on board as passengers a number of Chinese, who had just returned from California and were possessed of considerable money. A gang of notorious Chinese pirates learning this fact, took passage also in the steamer. When she had proceeded some eight miles on her voyage, these fellows rose, drove the Captain and crew into the cabin, and there confined them. The Captain was badly hurt, receiving wounds on his head and hands. Simultaneously with the attack, three piratical junks ran alongside of the steamer, which the crews immediately boarded, putting [illegible] everything of any value, and taking every cent of money the Californian Chinese possessed, after which they made their escape in their junks. They attempted to destroy the steamer by knocking a hole in her boiler, but were frustrated in their design. That the steamer might not pursue them, however, they took away their starting bar and spiked a pivot gun upon her bows. The Captain succeeded in getting the boat into Macao during the afternoon. The Captain was the only white on board. *The boat belongs to a Mr. JAMES [illegible],* a wealthy American, who has resided in China a number of years."

THE BURNING STEAMER STALWART—NOT CLEARED UP.—We published last week the story of an English vessel at this port passing a steamship, supposed to be an American, on fire in the waters edge. It was conjectured the vessel could not have been an American steamer at all, but the ship *Stalwart,* previously reported burnt in that vicinity. This theory, however, is destroyed by the following communication:

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

Ship *Stalwart* was discovered to be on fire in lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N., lon. 33 deg. 20 min. West, on June 12th, and at noon was burned to the water's edge. She had no figure-head or gilt work forward, and the ship passed June 26th by the "*James Foe,*" was most decidedly not the ship *Stalwart,* as at 8 P. M. the *Stalwart* had totally disappeared.

A. H. LUCUS, late Master of ship "*Stalwart.*"

BOSTON, Aug. 5, 1859.

The question recurs then—what steamer was it that was thus discovered in flames, in mid ocean, on the 12th of July?—*N. Y. Express.*

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—One of that tribe of industrials known as "New-York Correspondents" writes to the Cleveland *Leader* that "Mr. A. T. STEWART, the Merchant Prince of New-York, intends to build a large Home for Widows and Indigent Women, and endow it most liberally; and that if $1,000,000 are not enough, he will use $2,000,000. Mr. STEWART says it is to the women he is indebted for his fortune, and now in return he will use it to benefit them, without regard to *sect or creed.*"

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—ANOTHER CARGO LANDED.—The Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* says:

"We are informed by the U. S. Marshal, that the report of a cargo of six hundred Africans being landed on the Florida coast, near Symrna, is true. The vessel is said to have been set on fire after the landing was effected."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Leckal vs. Mary Leckal.—Reference to Robert Emmet, Esq.

A. D. Fraser, &c. vs. Bernard Schwartz, &c.—Motion granted.

A. J. Willard, &c. vs. W. E. Reynolds.—Motion granted, and referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST—BANKING AND FINANCE.

Wm. C. Young vs. John Morris.—This case seems to be a branch of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad case, which was reported in the TIMES of Aug. 5.

Mr. S. L. Baker purchased two judgments against the defendant, amounting to about $7,000. He states in the affidavit on which the order of arrest was obtained, that the defendant told him he was about to start a bank in Maryland, and had a draft from a bank in Utica for $7,500, with some $16,000 in bills of the Central Bank of Pennsylvania, with which the Tyrone Railroad is connected, besides $17,000 in bonds of that railroad.

The defendant swears that all these securities belonged to other people, who were about to make use of his financial abilities for the purposes of establishing a bank, as aforesaid.

Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Charles Weigner vs. Eranusha Weigner.—In this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, an order was to-day made that plaintiff pay defendant $1 50 a week for alimony, pending the suit, and $25 counsel fee.

Before Justice Bosworth.

John Cartwright et al. vs. William E. Wilmerding et al.—Judgment settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 120 bbls. Ashes; 4,340 bbls. Flour; 6,053 bushels Wheat; 20,550 bushels Corn; 5,291 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Malt; 1,018 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 23 bags do. at 11¼c.; and 40 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. The week's business in Rio Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "In face of the continued large receipts, amounting for the week to 34,044 bags, prices of Rio have further declined ¼c. ℔ ℔., at which concession considerable business has been done. Sales include 5,000 bags per *C. S. Travel,* 5,200 bags per *Ann E. Grant,* and 1,975 bags per *Mary Sawyer,* all on private terms. A public sale of 4,500 bags Rio is announced for Thursday next." Stock in first hands this morning, 141,759 pkgs., including 56,000 mats and 2,575 bags Java, 65,020 bags Rio, 12,000 bags Maracaibo, 2,472 bags Ceylon, 2,050 bags Laguayra, 1,242 bags Costa Rica, and 400 bags St. Domingo. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 14½c.@16c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@13¼c.; Ceylon, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12½c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.@10½c., ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Sales have been resumed, to-day, of only 450 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12½c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been limited at our quotations: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; do. Tampico, $24@$25; do. Tabasco, $24@$25; do. Savanilla, $20; do. Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; do. Tabasco, $22@23; do. St. Domingo, $13@14 50; Jamaica, $28; Limawood, $65; Sapanwood, $70@$75; Barwood, $22@$24 ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly offered and are in request, within a range of from $4 25@$4 75 ℔ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are heavy and declining.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined materially. Prices of low and medium brands exhibit the heaviest falling off, varying from 10c.@25c., generally 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. At even the reduced rates most holders appear to be eager to sell. The demand, however, is moderate, chiefly for home use; sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,800 bbls., lots, including inferior to choice, standard superfine State at $4 45@$4 65; extra do. at $4 70@$5 10; chiefly $4 75@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 40@$4 60; extra Wisconsin at $4 60@$5 25; extra Illinois, $4 70@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$5; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 05@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@	4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 45@	4 65
Extra State	4 70@	5 10
Standard Superfine Western	4 40@	4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 60@	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@	5 00
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 05@	5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 75@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 60@	7 25
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 75@	8 50

Extra Canada Flour continues scarce, inactive and nominal, including poor to very good, at $4 80@$6 25 ℔ bbl. No Superfine offering. Southern Flour has been freely offered at lower prices. The demand, however, is less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@ [illegible] for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $3 [illegible]@$4 37 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 60@$3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is increasing, especially for Brandies, which are quoted firmer.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,773 boxes Sicily and Menton Lemons, at $1 60@$3 35, and 1,320 cases Sicily Oranges, at $1 70@$4 10 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining. The demand is very moderate, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 15,300 bushels, including good Canadian Club at $1 for shipment to Liverpool; inferior Milwaukee Club at 75c.; fair old white Western at $1 15; prime white Kentucky at $1 45; White Southern, part at $1 40; fair to good new red Southern $1 20@$1 25; unsound new Red and White Southern, 75c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is in request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been made of 30,000 bushels, 79c. for good old mixed Western, delivered from store; 80½c.@81c. for round yellow; 78c.@80c. for round white; and 83c. for prime yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Sales 4,700 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, [illegible]; State, [illegible]; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ℔ bushel.

Of the Grain Crop and the prospective supplies, Messrs. J. B. HERRICK & SON, in their Circular of this date, remark: "The Grain Crop secured is, beyond question, large and of superior quality. In a country so large as ours, that some localities should suffer somewhere is natural, but otherwise any complaint can be made, the most possible will be made of it. As to be expected. The aggregate will not, we think, contradict our major proposition. From Virginia, we learn, the yield is not equal to expectation, but quality excellent. From Kentucky, Wheat [illegible] the only drawback. In Ohio, a deficiency of yield is claimed, as in a portion of this State, Wheat was so [illegible] [illegible] supply, with which and our present [illegible] of supplies from abroad in a short time, as the present [illegible] favorable to the shipment of most [illegible]. [illegible]"

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported of 100 bales, on terms not disclosed.

HAY—Sales to-day, 400 bales old North River at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. New is arriving and selling in [illegible].

HIDES—[illegible] *supply of prices is still in favor of buyers.*

HOPS—We have heard of very light sales, the [illegible] at 4c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Sales, [illegible] *Cuba, in bond, at [illegible].*

IRON—Sales, [illegible].

LEAD—Is dull and prices tend downward.

LEATHER—The demand is quite limited for Hemlock Tanned Sole and pretty good for Oak Tanned, &c., at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been reported at previous rates.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in moderate request at a decline [illegible]. Week's receipts, 1,300 bbls., sales have been effected of 3,600 bbls., in part to arrive, at $3 [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs. Stock in first hands this morning, estimated at 3,800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and prices have declined. Week's receipts, 3,055 bbls.; sales 2,200 bbls., in lots, [illegible]. Stock estimated at 3,000 bbls. Referring to the week's business, Messrs. BARNES & SPERRY remark that the [illegible] "dullness is attributable to the reports from [illegible] which are the unusually low rates prevalent on the other side, and the very light demand from the home trade. Meanwhile the receipts and stock are fair, and while holders, in most cases, cannot be properly said to press sales, most of them seem to prefer to sell lots as they come to hand, rather than hazard the expense of storage, and take the chances of a market—which, to say the least, is very uncertain. Prices have been characterized by great irregularity, and it is difficult to name an accurate quotation. [illegible] we regard the market as closing at [illegible] merchantable and shipping parcels. The [illegible] ferred to below at [illegible] were of inferior [illegible] rejections, &c. Tar is in light supply and [illegible] quest, at $2 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, [illegible] stock estimated at 3,000 bbls. Rosin has been quite dull, and prices have favored purchasers. Week's receipts of Rosin, 10,025 bbls.; [illegible] crude 1,600 bbls., common, afloat, at $1 [illegible]; 1,000 bbls. common, (in lots,) at $1 75@$1 77½; [illegible] at $2 25@$6 75 [illegible] [illegible] common Rosin estimated at 1,600 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 9, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	50,[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	53,[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin	400,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar	37,[illegible]	[illegible]

We have compiled the foregoing tabular statement from the circular of Messrs. LOCK & TURNER.

OILS—Continue in limited request at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and lower. Sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $13 [illegible] for Mess, and $10 50@$10 65 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, including Hams at [illegible], and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon [illegible] nominal. Lard is heavy and lagging. Sales to-day, 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at [illegible] rates. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$9 for Country Mess, and $4@$5 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@18c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is rather quiet at from 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 tcs., in lots, at [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 1,072 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@6¼c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.; and 400 boxes Havana, mainly at 8c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, [illegible] at the [illegible] terms.

TEAS—Trade is quiet at present, pending the [illegible] sales announced for the current week. Prices, however, are very strongly sustained.

TOBACCO—Exhibits no noticeable change. Sales since Friday last, having been confined to 60 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@7c.; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@14c.; and 30 bales Havana on private terms. The announcement of the very extensive trade sale of foreign and domestic Tobacco, for the 25th of August and succeeding days, has the effect of checking operations, and will tend to materially restrict the demand in the intervening time.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; 1,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 40 tons [illegible] and 50 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. For London, 40 tons Oil-Cake and 60 hhds. Sugar at 30s. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Rosin at 1s. For Cowes and a market, a Bremen bark, with 600 hhds. Sugar, on private terms. A vessel to the West Indies and back on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about six miles from Yonkers village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. [illegible] to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VIRGINIA,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.

Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of loans and the transaction of general business in Securities and European markets.

Exchange on London bought and sold.

C. S. SEYTON. J. M. WAINWRIGHT.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks gloriously of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1859.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

[illegible]

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I would [illegible] be doing [illegible] a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using two bottles of your Hair Restorative. [illegible]

Respectfully yours, REV. J. K. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING [illegible] quality of red ash, stove and grate coal, at $4 50 [illegible] and Locust Mountain Coal, [illegible] screened, at $4 [illegible] [illegible] in the bins, at [illegible]

JOHN MACDONALD, corner [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., with three days later European advices, arrived at Halifax at [illegible] o'clock P. M. yesterday, but we are as usual unable to publish her news [illegible] the Nova Scotia Telegraph [illegible]. An express with the news will [illegible] at an early hour, from which [illegible] will be immediately telegraphed to the Associated Press, in time for our Evening Edition.

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the steamer Hammonia, of the Hamburg line, we have full particulars of the peace of Villafranca and other highly interesting intelligence, which we [illegible] at full length in our columns this morning. [illegible]

[illegible] arrived here yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, bringing [illegible] The intelligence is not of an important character. The Karnak lies at the lower Quarantine.

The savans comprising the American Scientific Association probably closed their session at Springfield last night—such being their determination, as announced in the letter of our Special Correspondent. Yesterday's session was a very interesting one, the papers read embracing a great variety of topics of importance to the general as well as the specially scientific reader. Our correspondent furnishes full abstracts.

An exciting trotting match took place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island, between Flora Temple and Princess, in which Flora was victor in three successive heats, the match being for [illegible], three out of five. Flora not only was victor, but made, it is said, the shortest time on record, her first heat being accomplished in 2 minutes [illegible] seconds, the second in 2:22, and the third in [illegible]. Flora's friends and admirers were very demonstrative in their applause. The race, altogether, was one of unusual interest, being decisive, as is alleged, of the respective merits of the competing horses.

The Court-Martial on Major Cross was continued yesterday, but very little progress was made.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday no business of importance was transacted.

Coroner [illegible], with a jury, commenced to take testimony yesterday bearing upon the murder of Catharine Noonan, who it is alleged, was killed by her husband, Patrick Noonan, on Friday night last, at their residence in Commerce, near Van Brunt-street, Red Hook, Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was shown to positively implicate the accused. The medical witness testified that death was caused by the laceration of the liver, copious hemorrhage, and lesion of the brain. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday. The Chairman appointed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, and considerable routine business was transacted. The Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor was received. By this we learn that the institutions under their care are all in a satisfactory condition, and that the much-needed small-pox hospital will be ready for use by the first of December next. The total number of persons admitted into almshouse, hospital, asylum, nursery, and both during the year, was [illegible]; infants boarded out, [illegible]; persons temporarily relieved, 19,972—making the total number relieved and supported, wholly or in part, 25,839. The whole expense for the year was $113,942 07.

Cotton was inactive, yesterday, though prices were unaltered. Flour was in moderate demand at, however, reduced quotations. Wheat was plenty, [illegible] and inquired for, particularly for shipment. Corn was in request at uniform rates. Provisions were freely offered at declining prices. The sales, however, were not generally extensive. Groceries were in fair demand at former rates. Coffee, Fish, Dyewoods, Fruit, Hides, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Teas, Tallow, and Tobacco [illegible] Oak-tanned Sole Leather attracted considerable attention. Foreign Liquors were [illegible] sought after. Freights were quiet. The value of the exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week, was $1,[illegible], against $1,[illegible] same week last year; and since Jan. 1 the shipments have been $38,861,320, against $37,[illegible] the corresponding period last year.

A Boston Chowder-Party.

If Republics in general are ungrateful, there is at least one Republican community that by exception proves the rule. Boston, in New-England, an undoubted Republican city, so celebrated for its tea party, has just been evincing its gratitude for the smallest favors by giving a municipal treat in the shape of a chowder-party to the booksellers who attended a book trade-sale held there last week. The City Government was so overcome with joy at the booksellers coming there to make purchases, that it resolved to give them a banquet. [illegible] more lately the Athens, Boston now aims to become the Leipsic of America. On Friday last the Corporation took all the bibliopoles, or rather the bibliomaniacs, who had been attending the "trade-sale," on board the steamer Nantasket, gave them a chowder to eat, exhibited to them all the islands that checker the shining surface of Boston Bay, took them with a display [illegible] Hingham, and then brought them back to Boston, where they formed a procession, and after marching through the streets until the jeers of the populace, stopped at the Public Library, where they were addressed in an eloquent Latin and Greek speech by the Hon. [illegible]. In the evening they were entertained at the house of a distinguished citizen and were honored with the company of the Mayor. Literature, we [illegible] must be at a low ebb in Boston when a [illegible] booksellers are treated in this sumptuous [illegible] reward for their enterprise in going [illegible] their way to make their purchases [illegible] "the trade" from the Metropolis [illegible] overcome by the politeness [illegible] authorities of Boston, that [illegible] speech he said:

[illegible]

[illegible] would [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] Common Council [illegible] chowder party to all the [illegible]

[illegible] Commerce will do for us what we fear even chowder will hardly do for our worthy friends down East.

Austria in Italy.

If there be one opinion about the recent peace in Europe more reasonable than another, it is that whatever changes it may have made in the status quo, it is by no means a settlement of the whole question. Even though the return of the Austrian Archdukes to their possessions be rendered impossible, Lombardy firmly annexed to Piedmont, the Romagna secularized, and a more liberal régime inaugurated in all parts of the Peninsula—things which we think may all fairly be looked for as consequences of the war—still, so long as the Austrians retain a footing in any corner of Italian territory, "the peace of Europe" will never cease to be in danger.

The Italians have suffered too much at their hands ever to devote themselves calmly to the working out of their own destiny, so long as any number of their countrymen, however small, remain exposed to the tender mercies of "Imperial, Royal and Apostolic" sway; and of all the States of Italy Venice is, perhaps, that one whose fate the Italian people can least view with indifference, not merely in consideration of the glorious traditions which cluster round her, but of the noble part she played in the struggle of 1849. Moreover, within the last ten years, the Austrians have done everything which ingenuity and brutality can suggest, not merely to rouse the patriotic feelings of the Italians, but to excite their hatred—to cherish in their hearts the study of revenge. They have steadily played the part not only of political oppressors, but of vindictive personal enemies. They have labored hard to make every man in Italy feel as if an Austrian sub-lieutenant had slapped his face and insulted his wife.

The feelings of the Italians aside altogether, however, there are the strongest reasons to be found in the past history of Austrian relations with Italy for believing that Austria will not remain quiet and desist from her machinations in the interest of despotism behind the line of the Mincio, any more than behind the line of the Po or of the Ticino. There is, unhappily, too much reason for believing that she has always regarded the four fortresses of the Adige and the Mincio less as a defence of her own territory than as a basis of operations against the rest of Italy,—a *place d'armes* for the organization of onslaughts on the independence of the other Italian States. As she retains these fortresses under the peace of Villafranca, there is the strongest probability that she will use them in the future as in the past—use them as Radetzky used them in 1848. Austria began to push her sway by treaty over the Peninsula so long ago as 1735. In that year, by the treaty of Vienna, she managed to secure Tuscany, the heritage of the great house of Medici, for Francis of Lorraine, the husband of Maria Theresa, and the heirs of his second son,—an arrangement made without consulting either the Tuscan people or the Grand Duke. Italians may well take pride in the fact, however, that even before this iniquitous bargain was made Giovanni Gaston, the last of the Medician sovereigns of Tuscany, lodged with the Archbishop of Pisa a solemn protest against it, on the ground that as his ancestors had received the Government of Tuscany on condition of maintaining its liberties, the people were lawfully free to choose his successor at his death, inasmuch as he was the last of his race. The Hapsburg Lorraines got in, however, in spite of all, and were only ousted by Napoleon I. In 1815, in addition to Lombardy and Venice, Europe deliberately put Austria into possession of part of the old Duchy of Ferrara, of the fortress of Placenza, the key of Parma, the reversion of which territory was secured to Piedmont, and the strong cities of Ferrara and Commachio in the States of the Pope. This was too much even for the Pope, and Pius VII. formally protested against it through Cardinal Gonsalvi, his Nuncio. The Congress of Vienna, however, never intended matters to go further than this, and were clearly desirous that the rest of the Italian States should preserve their independence within their own limits. The Congress had no sooner broken up, however, than Austria began to treat its decisions with contempt. In 1816, she made secret treaties with Naples and Tuscany, binding them to maintain her system of government within their territories, and then imperiously demanded from Piedmont the cession of the province of Domo d'Ossola, and the right of garrisoning Alessandria! Thus, such was the state of exhaustion and indifference in which Europe was plunged at the time, Sardinia was only saved from having to yield by the stern refusal of Russia to permit it. She then set to work to form a league of Italian princes under the presidency and consequently under the thumb of the Emperor, and was again prevented from carrying out her plan by the opposition of Russia. When the reform movement broke out in 1820, it was suppressed in Piedmont by Austrian troops, and an attempt was made to exclude the late King, Charles Albert, then heir apparent from the succession to the throne, on the ground of his sympathy with the Liberals. He was only able to maintain his rights by the King's agreeing that he should sign an act before his accession, binding himself to maintain the existing order of things intact. Prince Metternich at the same time announced to the Russian Plenipotentiary at Laybach that if representative institutions were established at Naples, Austria would declare war against her. As it was, Austrian troops entered Naples to restore order, marching through Tuscany for that purpose in spite of the protest of the Tuscan Premier. The occupation of Naples lasted five years, and cost £14,500,000, which Naples was herself compelled to pay. The Parliament, whose attitude had excited the admiration of all Europe, was dispersed, the Constitution overthrown, and the King was ordered to raise a body of Swiss mercenaries, and to inaugurate the horrible tyranny which was maintained down to the death of Bomba. These arrangements all completed, the Austrian forces were withdrawn, but on the eve of their departure, the Emperor of Austria wrote an autograph letter to the King, warning him that he should exact a strict observance of the secret treaties and that his troops would see to it. The King humbly replied that he would do his best. The Romagna was treated in a similar manner.

After the revolution of 1830, Prince Metternich communicated to the Sardinian Minister that it was only the want of men that prevented him from advising an invasion of France; and when France opposed Austrian intervention in Parma and Modena, he declared that Austria was resolved to interfere, even at the cost of war. Very soon after, he wrote to Chevalier Menz, an Austrian agent at Milan, that "the revolutions in Italy would infallibly have consolidated themselves and drawn in others, had the Emperor been stopped by the absurd principle of non-intervention."

The recently published "blue book" of the British Government on the Italian question fully bears out all that has been asserted in these columns as to the disposition of Francis Joseph to renew in reference to Sardinia the game played by his predecessor with Naples and the Romagna. Lord Malmesbury convicts himself by his own language of a shameful acquiescence in the insolent assumption of Austria that she alone had a right to deal with the pretensions of Sardinia, that she alone represented collective Europe in Italy. This assumption it was that Napoleon III. in vain endeavored to induce England to join with him in putting down. If the French Emperor has now been forced, after all his victories, to choose between a general European conflagration, and leaving Austria in possession of the fortresses which hold Italy open to the North, upon whom should the responsibility fall? Europe, which suffered Austria for forty years to trample Italy in the dust, cannot now pretend to any sympathy with Venetia, abandoned through the pressure of Europe to the chances of the future. And the world can only hope that in her new confederated independence Italy may gradually find the strength to accomplish her full deliverance by her own efforts, and verify the proud motto of 1849—*L'Italia fara di se*—"Italy will settle her own affairs!"

Union of the Opposition in the State of New-York.

Democratic unity has been secured in this State. Will the Opposition do as well? A suggestion which recently appeared in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, to the effect that the nominating Convention of the Americans should be held at the same time and place with that of the Republicans, in order that the two parties might unite upon a common ticket, has called forth some discussion, especially in Democratic quarters. The questions, whether such union is likely to be effected—and if so, how—are not altogether without political interest, inasmuch as the American vote last Fall exceeded sixty thousand.

The first inquiry to be answered is, what are the desires of the respective parties?

It may safely be assumed that the Republican leaders do not object to a reinforcement of sixty, or forty, or even twenty thousand men. The lowest of those figures may well turn the scale. They have accordingly been announcing, through their columns of their journals for several months past, that their door was open for the admission of repentant and well-disposed deserters from the Know-Nothing camp. But it has uniformly been insisted that all such recruits must leave behind them every badge and vestige of their former service. Sam will be graciously admitted, but only on condition that he shall throw away his dark lantern, and by a process of Republican baptism receive a new name. In other words, there can be no union which shall recognize the Americans as a distinct organization. Some of their men may be placed upon the ticket, but they must receive the boon as Republicans, and as such only. Whatever may be said by such journals as the New-York *Tribune* and the Buffalo *Express*, the above programme will assuredly be carried out by the Republican State Convention. It has been authoritatively determined upon by the leaders, and none know that fact better than the above named papers. Those who manage State Conventions for the behoof of the Republican Party manifestly feel no urgent need of the Americans. They were able to carry the State without them in 1858, and confidently rely upon the power to do so in 1859. Accordingly they will run no risk of giving offence to their German and Irish friends by any recognition of the Know-Nothing councils or doctrines. In fact they went rather further in that direction last year, than they can ever be induced to go again, by indorsing a principle similar to that of the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. It remains now to look at the subject from the opposite point of view, and to ask what course the Americans will take?

Probably they are not themselves, as yet, fully decided as to the strategy of the campaign. But their State Council, at Geneva, on the 24th inst., will doubtless do something to settle that question. Its chief business is to call a State Nominating Convention; and this duty it must in any event perform, deciding when and where that Convention shall meet—whether in friendly proximity of time and place with the Republican body, or otherwise. Besides, the Council, which is expected to convene the active and influential men of the party, will afford an opportunity for consultation and comparison of views, leading doubtless, to some general plan of operations.

There can be no doubt—indeed it is conceded—that the Americans desire to join the Republicans, and that they regard any permanent union with the Democrats as out of the question. The simple fact that so large a portion of the effective strength of the latter is composed of foreigners, precludes any coalition with them, unless of a temporary character and for some special purpose. Consequently the Americans would be gratified to rally around the Republican banner, but they will insist upon doing so as a distinct organization. Very few of the sixty thousand, it is asserted, would consent to enter the Republican church as individual converts; preferring rather "to stay out in the cold." It is claimed in their behalf that they are generally men who have less than the average desire for office, that they entertain no special horror of defeat, and that having gone through two successive battles without hope or material diminution of members, they feel still able to stand on their own ground. Nay more. It is alleged that in their secret hearts they pride themselves on the power to kill, and that as a matter of policy, if treated with slight regard by those whom they wish to aid, they may consider it due to themselves to see that the Republicans are beaten in November.

Whether that is their plan, and whether also they have the power to realize such a project, is a question which may receive various answers. It is one, moreover, which will not probably escape the serious consideration of the Republican leaders. But it may be said that there is nothing unnatural or incredible in the idea that the Know-Nothings may hit upon precisely such a line of policy.

A few weeks will make clear much now wrapped in the veil of futurity. The Republican Convention meets at Syracuse on the 7th proximo, after which we shall all know more than we now do.

Injured Innocents.

When the once celebrated and still notorious George Hudson, that English Railway King, in comparison with whose magnificent operations those of the most enterprising Railway pluralist of New-York are but the playful dabblings of an apprentice in the mystery of stocks, fell from his high estate and came to general shame, he retired from the world into the small town of Sunderland. In that retired but thriving spot the swindling Crœsus of an hour was welcomed as a martyr escaped from the flames of persecution. All England had hooted him back to his natural obscurity. Sunderland alone was loyal to her lord, and elected him by acclamation to be her representative in the Imperial Parliament. True, he had ruined as many men, broken as many hearts, scattered as many families as an ordinary battle might. He had breathed like a pestilence over English society, kindling all the worst forms of that worst of passions, the lust of gold, into unexampled fury; blighting the mutual confidence of men; blasting the fair name of British honesty. But he had also built schools for Sunderland in the days when Duchesses worshipped him; he had lavished money on his townsmen, planted trees for them, given them a chance of trying their luck in his great lotteries. He was the idol of Sunderland; her great man; her type of heroism, skill, genius and success. And so it is that to this hour the Parliament of Great Britain is honored with the presence of a man exiled from the company of gentlemen, and daintily described in the "Parliamentary Companion", as "formerly a Director of several railways." Such, and so manifold are the advantages which may result to an adroit man from living in a little town, cultivating its sympathies, fostering its interests, and identifying himself with its people and their passions. The case of George Hudson is a striking, but by no means a solitary modern instance of this very ancient truth. On our own side of the water such instances abound; and we have just been favored with a signal case in point by the style in which several of the little interior towns of New-York have rushed to the rescue of the authors of the recent railway massacre at Schaghticoke bridge, from the just effects of an indignant public opinion. In this provincial championship there is something at once ludicrous and horrible. But a moment's reflection on the real nature of the fearful catastrophe out of which this petty fury so ignobly springs, must leave the sentiment of horror single and supreme. Dissolution has scarce yet begun its work upon the shattered bodies that but a week ago were living, breathing human beings. The full consciousness of their present loss, the full conviction of their future's blank uncertainty, have scarce yet begun to bear with all their crushing weight upon the hapless creatures who but a week ago were made in an instant orphans, widows, homeless by a great calamity, the natural fruit of a long-ripening crime. In the presence of these dread realities, the feeble clamor of a few timid partisans on behalf of the prosperous criminals, has a tone of ghastliness not pleasant to endure. The little volunteer attornies are at their little work before the first thrill of sorrow and of anger has died out of the general heart, and, were it possible to do so, we would gladly spare ourselves the disgust of dealing with their pleas. The public of New-York are weary of the perpetual condonation of such offences as that long series of negligencies and malfeasances which led to the slaughter on the line of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway," has properly insisted that the Directors and President of that road should be held personally responsible for the slaying of these innocent people who were confided to their care. Were the road as opulent as it is admitted to be penniless, this would still be a righteous demand. The old Saxon and Teutonic system of weighing human life against money, and atoning for assassination by a fine, has prevailed long enough in our legislation with respect to corporate offences. There can be no good reason for allowing men to commit manslaughter in partnership and pay for it in percentages of pecuniary loss. If Corporations have no souls, their Directors at least have bodies, and the grasp of the law which can fasten on these should be made to do so.

Whom then, in this case, shall it seize?

We are gravely assured that the Directors of this particular Railway have been very unfairly saddled with the responsibility of this particular massacre, because they "have no longer any connection with the road," a Receiver having been appointed to take charge of the property. Mr. Erastus Corning, in especial, is singled out as a particular victim of injustice in this instance, and we are requested to believe that he has had nothing to do with the affairs of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway" for a great while past. This may be so, but, if it be so, the responsibility of Mr. Erastus Corning is more serious than we had supposed it at first to be. For in the last Report of the State Engineer we find that this Company, which should have filed a statement of its affairs with that officer, according to law on the 1st December, 1858, did actually file such a statement on January 11, 1859, and in that statement the name of Mr. Erastus Corning appears as a Director of the Road. This evidence we take to be good to this effect as good as the evidence on which we have it that at the same time Mr. Erastus Corning was a Director and President of the New-York Central Railway; a Director of the Hudson River Railway; a Director of the Michigan Central Railway; a Director of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway; and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. With his colleagues, Mr. Corning was bound, in January last, to see to the condition of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway" by employing a competent Superintendent at least. If these gentlemen, as now appears, did not concern themselves at all about the road, then they are unquestionably guilty of the most aggravated form of trifling with human life; and those of them who are most truly men of sensibility and conscience, we are sure will be the slowest to blink the truth, now that it has been so suddenly and so awfully brought home to them. They certainly will not allow any Receiver to run away with their grievous responsibility. For a Receiver is simply an officer appointed by a Court to perform certain specific acts and exercise certain limited powers.

The Directors of this road had borrowed money which they neglected to pay, and the Receiver was appointed to operate the Road temporarily in behalf of the creditors, until the receipts thereof should discharge the debt. The Directors continue in office, and are annually elected by the stockholders. The Company are still the owners of the road, and after the special object shall be accomplished for which the Receiver is appointed, the road will again revert to their unconditional control. The claim therefore, that the circumstances of this case can absolve these from the just penalty of their recklessness, is a proposition of which local loyalty may admit, with enthusiasm but which will hardly find favor with the public at large.

The Wise Letter—Voices from Richmond and Albany.—The Richmond *Inquirer*, Gov. Wise's organ, which is edited in part by his son, has spoken on the subject of the now famous epistle received by Mr. Donnelly, of William-street, and read for the edification of the congregated Softs at the Delavan House, last week. We have also heard from Albany on the same subject,—the *Atlas and Argus* at length finding utterance. The Richmond oracle is curt, wrathful, minatory. While it does not expressly confess, it by no means denies—in fact, it virtually admits—the authenticity of the letter, and denounces the treachery through which it has come to light. The politicians of the Albany school who have made this miracle of epistolary frankness the butt of their profane jeers, are promised one of those terrible inflictions for which the scribbling Knight of Accomac is so famous. For the present, the *Inquirer* contents itself with characterizing the use made of its candidate's letter as "scoundrelism," which very likely it is.

Nor is the Albany organ less irate, though from a different cause. That the disclosure of a missive so manifestly confidential, may be reprehensible, the *Atlas and Argus* does not care to question; but it insists, not without show of reason, that it was vastly worse to write than to show it.

The dashing Governor of the Old Dominion is in a bad box. Any politician who had even the slightest reputation for prudence to lose, would be infallibly ruined by the leaking out of such an outrageous secret. But it may not hurt Wise. He is a man *sui generis*—entitled to the immunities which attach to certain classes whom nature has placed on a peculiar platform. What the result will be, time alone can show. The quarrel between Richmond and Albany is a pretty one as it stands. It could hardly be improved.

Pleasant Policemen.—Mr. Robert C. Macdonald, of Mobile, now suffering great mental pangs in this City, in consequence of an interview between himself and a woman formerly his mistress, which resulted in her murder by his hand, has published a card, which puts the police of New-York in a most captivating light before the public eye. Since the good old days of the London Sponging-House keeper there has been nothing in the way of a legal officer so "gentlemanly" and so accommodating as the Tombs' policemen. We hope Mr. Superintendent Pillsbury is well satisfied with the generous good nature of the corps under his command. They evidently wear their rules as lightly as their coats, and are as free from prejudices as they are from discipline. Mr. Macdonald was very sad and lonely, and his keepers taking compassion upon him, benevolently carried him to ride in a coach, allowed him to visit some liberal lady friends in a retired street, cheered him with champagne, and brought him back fortified with two boxes of cigars, "that last kind refuge of the wise and good," as Arthur Cayley calls them. Mr. Macdonald thanks his captors, as well he may, for all this civility, and defends them from any censorious imputations which may have arisen in unregenerate minds on hearing of the nature of the tour they took in company with himself. The picture is perfect, and too eloquent for commentary or for criticism.

Personal.

There has recently arrived in this City an eminent Jewish traveler, a Mr. Benjamin, the object of whose life hitherto has been to explore the interior of the Asiatic and African continents for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, occupations, hopes, &c., of his Hebrew brethren. He has made two such expeditions, and has published most interesting accounts of his journeyings, revealing facts never before disclosed, concerning the position of the Jews in the East. This gentleman, who styles himself Benjamin II. in succession to his predecessor the famous Benjamin Tudela, is a remarkable philologist. By birth a Moldavian, that language is of course his mother tongue. He also speaks the Hebrew with as much fluency as an educated American does the English; he is perfect master likewise of the Persic, Arabic and Turkish languages, and speaks the Italian and Linguafranca. He brings with him letters of high commendation and recommendation from such distinguished men as Humboldt, Peterman, Reyserling and others, and the purpose of his visit here is to raise, among the Hebrews in the United States, the necessary funds for the prosecution of another expedition into China and other countries of the East, to gather information concerning the *status* of the Israelites.

FROM UTAH.

The Great Forgery Case—A Dangerous Scheme Frustrated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Saturday, July 9, 1859.

There is quite a good deal of excitement in camp in consequence of some heavy forgeries being brought to light. A band was organized in Salt Lake City for the purpose of forging Quartermaster's checks upon the Sub-Treasurers of New-York and St. Louis. Gen. Johnston had received an intimation of what was going on, and for more than a week had been having the parties watched. Yesterday a man named Brewer, a Mormon, came down from the city to effect the first sales; he sold one check for $367 to a man who had been instructed to purchase them if offered for sale. A warrant for an arrest was immediately issued, the man was taken while in bed, and, on search being made, the plate for striking checks on St. Louis, together with a number of blank checks, was found; the fellow also had in his possession several checks with the Quartermaster's name upon them; the signature had been so accurately traced that the Quartermaster himself could not detect the counterfeit. It was one of the boldest, as well as one of the most dangerous, attempts at forgery ever perpetrated. A man named McKenzie, who keeps the Mormon tithing-office in the city, executed the engraving, and probably struck the prints. A party has been sent up to arrest him.

The intention was to send Brewer over to California with half a million dollars in checks, there to put them into circulation. If the scheme had not been nipped in the bud, the public would probably have been swindled out of a million of dollars.

Brewer is in the hands of the United States Marshal for the Territory, in heavy irons, and with a double guard over him all the time. There is no doubt about obtaining proof to convict him.

RICHARD.

Telegraphic Blunder.

Justice to a well-known and esteemed army officer, requires the republication, in a corrected form of the following dispatch:

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Salt Lake advices are to the 13th ult.

A man named Brewer had been arrested at Camp Floyd for having in his possession $50,000 in counterfeit Government checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature of Col. Crossman, which is necessary to such documents. The engraver had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, and in his shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with large bundles of unfilled checks.

The omission of points in the dispatch caused the statement [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Diplomatic Corps—[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Nearly all the foreign Ministers have left for the North. [illegible] for Newport yesterday. [illegible] York. [illegible]

Letters from the Count [illegible] report his health still feeble. He is sojourning at a watering place in Lorraine, where the Emperor was expected on the 1st inst. The Count [illegible] and his probable return to this country.

The new Belgian Minister has arrived, but has not yet been officially presented to the President.

[illegible]

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The President has appointed [illegible]

The Culverts on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The following letter signed by Senator Scott, the Hon. J. B. McLean, Member of Congress elect, and other prominent citizens of this County was sent to the New-York Times this evening:

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To the Editor of the New-York Times and Associated Press:

The charge made by a correspondent in the New-York Times of to-day, that the railroad culverts here are in a dangerous condition, [illegible] We have seen these culverts often, and have examined them particularly since receiving the Times to-day. We have no interest to [illegible] and we positively state that these culverts are perfectly safe.

(Signed.) Geo. G. Scott, Arnold W. Harris, Andrew Wetrous, Jas. W. Horton, James B. McLean, [illegible] Meeker and [illegible] Meeker, publisher of the Daily Saratogian.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Canal Constructing Board met to-day. [illegible] W. [illegible], of Allegheny County, Republican, was appointed a Resident Engineer of the Canal, and was assigned to the Genesee Valley Canal.

New-York Politics.

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. 9.

There is an American Caucus being held here to-night. The Hon. [illegible], of New-York, [illegible], of Buffalo; Mr. [illegible], of Schenectady, and other leaders of the party are present.

Tennessee Election.

The following is a private dispatch received in this City yesterday morning:

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. 9.

[illegible], Opposition, is elected over [illegible], making seven Opposition members chosen.

Loss of Life on the Delaware.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

A small boat containing six persons, was run down opposite Poplar-street, this afternoon, [illegible] of the inmates were drowned, and the others were severely injured.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

Newport, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain till Friday.

The Weather Southward.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The continued rains induce fears of injury to the growing cotton.

Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The foreign mails per steamship Europa, for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the Post-office here, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the ship will sail at about 10 o'clock.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The screw steamship Locust Point, of Cromwell's line, arrived yesterday.

Charleston, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The U. S. Mail steamship James Adger, Capt. R. Adams, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

Visit of the New-York Militia to Montreal.—Enthusiastic Reception.—Yesterday evening, Company F, of the Eighth Regiment, First Division, New-York State Militia, Washington Greys, commanded by Capt. Beck, arrived at the wharf, by the steamer [illegible], from Niagara. Capt. Stevenson's field battery, and Capt. Ward's company of foot artillery, were drawn up to meet them. A dense crowd lined the wharves, all anxious to procure a view of the expected visitors. Capt. Stevenson's company received them with a salute of fifteen guns, and the Montreal ocean steamship Anglo-Saxon, now in our harbor, fired a salute of four guns and threw up rockets. The march to the Victoria Hall, in Haymarket-square—the place of entertainment—was performed under a [illegible] Nevertheless, large crowds followed, and [illegible] band, attached to the New-York company, as well as the excellent band attached to the Montreal artillery, continued to play a number of beautiful tunes until the door of the Hall was reached, when the Americans were [illegible] the hearty cheers of the crowd. Inside they piled their arms; the Montreal Companies [illegible] and shortly after, as soon as the officers had been introduced, the whole sat down to an excellent repast. The Chair was taken by Capt. [illegible] in his vicinity were the following officers: Major Dyde, Capt. Beck, Lieut. [illegible], Foot Artillery; Lieutenants Allen and [illegible] (New-York Company), Major Gatlock, First Troop of Cavalry; [illegible] Smith, &c. We also observed [illegible] the late Alderman [illegible], City Councillor [illegible], T. C. [illegible], Esq., &c., &c. The Chairman [illegible] of the usual loyal toasts, which met with [illegible] [illegible] and others in return, and up to the [illegible] proceedings, so agreeable both to [illegible] terminated.

In concluding, this [illegible] the American Company [illegible] ed to be perfectly [illegible] like. They were to leave [illegible] Champlain Railroad for New-York. [illegible] will carry with them many [illegible] Canada.—*Montreal Herald.*

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MACDONALD CASE.—General Superintendent [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT C. MACDONALD.

[illegible] MACDONALD.

[illegible]

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.—On Monday, City Inspector DELAVAN received a petition from five Broadway firms, asking that the sprinkling of water on that thoroughfare should be continued up to 6 o'clock, instead of ceasing at 9 o'clock P. M., stating as a reason that the dust is found to injure their goods. Mr. DELAVAN thinks that if the storekeepers on Broadway would pay proper attention to the requests he has made there would be no complaints at all of dust on their part. [illegible]

FEMALE BOARDING HOUSE.—A lady who signs herself a "Female Citizen," has addressed a letter to Mayor TIEMANN, concerning the manner in which the majority of poor working females are obliged to live in this City. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL SAENGERBUND FESTIVAL.—The German Saengerbund, or United Glee Clubs, held their annual festival at Elm Park on Monday, and the weather being very fine, the grounds were thronged, not only by Germans, but by Americans, who so far entered into the spirit of the gathering as to participate in the enjoyment thereof almost equally with their Teutonic fellow-citizens. [illegible]

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital held their quarterly meeting at the Hospital rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, a few evenings since. [illegible] This noble charity is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.; its charities extend both to those of the State and City. This Hospital is located at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, opposite the Bible House.

THE CASE OF DR. ELLIS, THE CONFIDENCE MAN.—A further hearing in the case of Dr. ELLIS, [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and transacted but little business. [illegible]

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Police officers [illegible]

ALARM OF FIRE.—About 9½ o'clock on Monday night [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. OPPINGER.—Capt. WEBB, of the Second Precinct, has started a subscription for the benefit of Mrs. OPPINGER, whose husband was accidentally shot on Saturday evening last. Already about $300 has been subscribed.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—About a week since, a Cuban named [illegible], was arrested [illegible] Civil and criminal suits were [illegible] Yesterday, while in the custody of a Deputy-Sheriff, he managed to make his escape.

THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.—The Collector of Assessments has moved back into his old quarters in the basement of the north-east corner of the City Hall, he having temporarily carried on the business of his department in the private examination room of the City Hall Police Court for a month past, while the carpenters were extending and refitting his own apartments.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A married woman named [illegible] attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking two ounces of laudanum. She lives at the corner of [illegible] streets, and the cause of the rash act was that she lived unhappily with her husband, who expressed the wish that she might die. She was taken to the Hospital.

DROWNED.—ISAAC BENTLEY, a lad, while bathing at the foot of Spring-street, N. R., yesterday afternoon, was, as is supposed, seized with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered, and was taken to his mother's house, No. 74 Sullivan-street.

INJURED.—Officer MCELROY, of the "Steamboat Squad," was badly injured yesterday by falling at the Hudson Railroad station.

FIRE IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—Last evening, at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. Damage trifling.

TRANSFERRED.—Capt. SQUIRES, of the [illegible] Ward Police, was transferred by Gen. PILSBURY last evening, to the Sixteenth Ward, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Capt. CARPENTER.

A MAD DOG was killed in Division-street, yesterday, by a Seventh Ward Policeman.

Great Trotting on Eclipse Course.

The Deciding Match Between Flora Temple and Princess.

FLORA WINS IN THREE SUCCESSIVE HEATS—THE SHORTEST TIME ON RECORD.

About six or seven thousand persons (not to be particular to a person) were attracted to the Eclipse Race Course yesterday afternoon, by the announcement of a most exciting trotting match, best three out of five, for a purse of $1,000, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*. The Long Island Railroad Company taxed their energies to the extent of thirteen cars to convey the anxious crowd. The anxious crowd was of the ordinary motley description peculiar to such occasions. The "little joker" was around; amateurs in gambling were invited to "sweat;" and the fools, who are not all dead, tested their luck at "three-card monté." But these foolish fellows were few in number, for the race was the all-exciting topic. *Flora Temple* had whipped *Princess*, and *Princess* had whipped *Flora Temple*. So far, they were of equal fleetness of foot, and divided between them the laurels of the hippodrome. "Best three out of five" it was to be yesterday, and which was to get the "best three" was the problem to be solved. It was a momentous question, and everything else dwindled into insignificance in comparison.

The prominent feature of the race, before the starting of the horses, was the unwillingness to bet, and the great caution exercised by the betters. Plethoric *porte-monnaies* were withdrawn from pockets, dandled by doubtful fingers, and returned to the pockets without diminution of their contents. Would it be a *fair race*? Some had heard on the previous night that *Flora* was to win under any circumstances. There had little faith in the driver of *Princess*, and averred that he had been bought off. Others were eloquent in praise of *Princess*, and in assurances that *Flora* could not "reach her anyhow." But absolute as were the disputants, they were very shy in venturing their bets. As far as the betting went, however, it was in favor of *Princess*. The greatest odds at any time offered were $100 to $60 on her side, and these only found, as far as we could learn, one taker; $100 to $75 representing the riskiness which sporting men were willing to undertake.

The track was in excellent condition, so were the horses. *Flora Temple* was driven by J. McMANN, and *Princess*, by J. EOFF. In starting, on the first heat, *Flora* won the inside, went ahead and kept ahead, making the first quarter in 36 seconds, the second also in 36, the third in 36, and the fourth in 33½—her time for the mile being two minutes 23½ seconds, beating *Princess* by six lengths. This was trotting to be applauded, and it was loudly and rapturously applauded. The crowd dissolved itself, and drank bad brandy; then resolved itself into small knots, and either reconsidered the former bets, or made new ones. *Flora* became the favorite, and 100 to 50 against *Princess* was offered and accepted with hesitation.

On the second heat, *Princess* took the lead, but *Flora* shot ahead before reaching the first quarter, making it in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1 minute and 9 seconds, and the whole mile in the unequaled time of 2:22—the fastest trotting on any course on Long Island, and, as it is claimed, the fastest on record. The crowd again dissolved itself, this time with the greatest enthusiasm, as far as the multitude of *Flora's* friends were concerned, and after more bad brandy, and an episode of the "little joker," made its bets anew, this time giving *Flora* the odds of 100 to 20 against *Princess*. A few of the most daring predicted that she would go round the course the next heat in 2:10, and found nobody sufficiently venturous to risk their money on the chance.

The third heat commenced with a splendid start. The horses passed the rope almost neck and neck, *Flora* leading only by about the length of her ears. She improved her distance from her competitor to three lengths at the first quarter, making it in 36 seconds. She was hard pressed by *Princess* before reaching the half mile, but kept bravely ahead, and made it in 1:10. Then the excitement increased; every head was thrust forward, every eye was strained. One hundred to fifteen for *Flora*. One hundred to ten for *Flora*. She is on the last quarter. She is ahead. She is not. She is. She is not. She is, and remains so—comes in at an easy trot, amid *vivas* that don't exactly make the heavens ring, but which might fairly be heard at a good mile's distance, were sent up for her. Time on this third heat, 2:23½, precisely the same as on the first. *Flora* is surrounded by her hosts of admirers, and one individual who has won four hundred dollars by her victory kisses her face just above the left eye. *Flora* is lead away in triumph, wearing her laurels with calm dignity.

Coming home in the thirteen cars of the energetic Long Island Railroad Company, the crowd discuss the race. It is universally conceded that the "time" is extraordinary, but *Princess* has still many friends. Such phrases as "a jockied race," "settled before hand," "regular swindle," &c., &c., were audible. But the multitude were for *Flora*, would have done almost anything for *Flora*, would, if it had been suggested to them, have subscribed, we verily believe, to build her a stable of silver, in which she might eat her oats out of a trough of gold. One fact they were never tired of remarking and commenting on—it was the fastest time on record. And dissolving themselves on landing at South Ferry, they speedily spread the news through the City. *Flora Temple* winner in three consecutive heats, and the shortest time on record.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FORGER.—Within the last few months several checks have been forged upon our City banks, and cashed in the country, and the time required to send them here for collection enabled the rogue to make good his escape. The checks bore the forged signature of the cashier of the bank upon which they were drawn, certifying them to be good. Two of them purported to be signed by CHARLES EMERY & Co., proprietors of the hair restorative called Maravilla, probably selecting their name from having seen their numerous advertisements, and were each for $1,200, one of which was cashed in Providence, R. I., and the other in Toronto, C. W. Within the last few days another one was received from the West for the same amount, and no doubt the work of the same hands, bearing the signature of R. G. BAKER. Country banks and bankers should be on their guard.

Police Reports.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON TWO POLICEMEN.—Yesterday Justice QUACKENBUSH had before him Francis McCabe, Andy Sheehan and others, on a charge of felonious assault upon two policemen while in the discharge of their duty. It is stated that officers Henry Herr and Wm. DuBois, of the Eighth Precinct, were walking down Mercer-street on Monday evening, both being off duty, and one having donned his citizen's dress, when they saw a boisterous crowd of men gathered around the premises No. 181 Mercer-street, and attempting to break the door in. [illegible] McCabe, on the complaint of officer Herr, was held to bail in $1,000. Sheehan has not yet been arrested.

A DANGEROUS DOCTOR.—On Monday evening Officer Knight, of the Tenth Precinct, while on duty, heard a cry of murder issuing from the residence of Dr. Ferdinand Sigee, in [illegible]-street, and on going to the premises was informed by Mrs. [illegible] and stated that [illegible] for so desperate [illegible] arraign the enraged doctor before Justice BRENNAN, who [illegible] The child was found to have [illegible] in the cheek, but Mrs. Sigee escaped unhurt. About two years since the doctor attempted the life of Capt. Davis, of the Tenth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him.

PASSING ALTERED BILLS.—Thos. Bowden and his wife Sarah, were arrested yesterday by Officers T[illegible] and McCoy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with attempting to pass altered bills of State Bank, Newark, N. J. The bills were ones altered to fives. Mrs. Bowden attempted to pass one of the bills on Monday evening upon David [illegible], of No. [illegible] Avenue A, in payment for a pair of gaiters. The bill being refused, she offered a $10 bill on the West Branch Bank, Williamsport, Penn., and this too being refused, she next offered a $5 bill on a broken bank in Missouri, called the Bank of St. Louis. Several of the above bills were found in possession of the accused. The woman, although pretending to be the wife of Bowden, is in reality his mistress, and was formerly the wife of the notorious Pennsylvania forger, Klyness, who is now serving a term in the Moyamensing Prison. Both of the accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, arrested last night a man who gave his name as Alexander Davenport. The officer had seen the prisoner in Boston, and knew his character to be bad. He followed him until he saw him enter a house in Broadway, and soon after, coming out with a different suit of clothes on, he followed him until two companions joined him, and then effected his arrest. A complete set of burglars' tools was found upon him, and he was locked up to await examination.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—James Pinnegrath was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of stabbing Richard Nolan, of the corner of [illegible]-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused stated in his defence that he was first assaulted and abused by the complainant, and was finally compelled to inflict the stab in self-protection. He was committed for examination.

ARREST OF SHIP THIEVES.—John Lewis and Thomas Sweeny, boatmen, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having [illegible] the schooner *Martha Moore*, lying at the foot of [illegible] street, East River. A lot of [illegible] were found upon the prisoners, and they were locked up by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—Yesterday officer Masterson, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a young lad named George Brown, who stands charged with burglary, committed in June, 1858, upon the premises, No. 46 Cortlandt-street, on which occasion $65 worth of buttons was stolen. The accused was committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

ROBBING JEWELRY.—John Williams and Morris Dunn were arrested on Monday, charged with robbing a show-case in the jewelry store No. 439½ Pearl-street, of three watches and a locket, valued at $100. They were committed for examination.

Police Order Respecting the Sunday Liquor Law.

The following Order to the different Captains of Police was issued yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1859. }
GENERAL ORDER, No. 166.

CAPTAIN ——, —— PRECINCT.—*Sir*: Certain statutes of the State declare that "it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday."

The object of such statutes is attained, whenever, by their due observance, public order and tranquillity are preserved. The Police are required to deal with laws as written, yet whenever the policy of such laws is not cheerfully acquiesced in by all good citizens, their beneficial results depend much upon the manner in which they are executed. Hence, in the enforcement of these Sunday statutes, whilst you are required to be firm, impartial and discreet, you will nevertheless be expected to pay careful regard to the rights of our citizens, who, without direct injury to public order or private immunity, are entitled to observe their respective and accustomed methods of rest, devotion or relaxation.

For a few weeks past the laws against publicly keeping and selling intoxicating liquors upon Sunday, have been generally observed; and it is but just and proper that all engaged in the traffic should be subjected to the equal operation of such laws.

You will therefore instruct the members of your command to see that all places in your Precinct, where intoxicating liquors are publicly kept or sold on Sunday, shall be closed in future on that day.

DANIEL CARPENTER, AMOS PILLSBURY,
Dep'y, Supt. Gen'l. Supt.

The Counterfeiter Emerson

From the Newark Mercury.

Our authorities are apparently undergoing considerable for the sake of obtaining possession of the person of one HENRY EMERSON, of New-York, who is accused of being the associate of JOHN GIFFORD, arrested here for passing counterfeit money. A requisition, executed in due form by Gov. NEWELL, having been obtained, Chief WHITNEY went down to New-York yesterday, taking the document with him. Gov. MORGAN being in the City was waited upon, and asked for his signature to the paper. He wished to know if the witnesses against EMERSON were respectable and responsible men, and if there was a likelihood of the Prosecutor of the Pleas being able to convict him. Being informed on these particulars, he said he had not the great seal with him, and consequently could not execute the desired papers, but if he was waited upon at Albany, to which place he intended to return yesterday, he would give the subject his attention. Chief WHITNEY then appeared before the Recorder, and stating these facts, desired that EMERSON should be held until he could send an officer to Albany for the Governor's signature. After much discussion, little Lawyer SPENCER being present and making a great noise, the Recorder held EMERSON to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, to appear before him on Thursday next. Officer BRANT will leave for Albany in the morning, and if the Governor comes to the conclusion that he can spare so valuable a citizen and banker, and becomes satisfied of the ability of the prosecutor to convict EMERSON, he will probably sign the requisition, and EMERSON will finally be lodged with his companion in the Essex County Jail. Lawyer SPENCER, who is the able counsel of EMERSON, gave vent to considerable spleen at the Recorder's office, and evidently does not like to have his client get within the laws of "Jersey justice." He says the Detective Police are all a set of thieves, and frequently steal New-York citizens and take them over into Jersey by force. This or any other course would not be necessary, if they would only stay at home in the first place; but after having been here once, and left their cards in the shape of counterfeit notes, there is very naturally a desire that they should visit us again, and, if agreeable, spend sometime at the capital.

Laying the Vineyard Submarine Cable.

From the New-Bedford Standard, Aug. 8.

As we announced some time since, an effort will be made this week to repair the cable laid last year between the Vineyard and Nantucket. Mr. BISHOP arrived in the propeller yesterday with the necessary amount of cable, which was put on board the tugboat, *Spray*, which left in the afternoon for Edgartown.

Mr. G. B. PRESCOTT, of the American Telegraph Company, is engaged in establishing the connection between Holmes' Hole and Wood's Hole, and it is expected that the lines will be in working order in a few days. When that work is accomplished, Nantucket will be really joined to the United States!

The piece of cable which Mr. BISHOP will now put down was manufactured by him at his factory in New-York, and is composed of No. 9 iron annealed wire covered with three coatings of gutta percha 7-16 inch diameter and covered with lead, the diameter of which is about three-quarters of an inch. The whole weight of the cable is about 5,000 pounds to the mile. The lead is put on by machinery which Mr. BISHOP has patented in the United States and Europe, and is a beautiful piece of work, making a uniform protection to the gutta percha and a sinker for the cable. Lead will last a generation under water, and it is said that pieces of lead pipe have been taken from the ocean, which have stood the action of the water eighty years. Mr. BISHOP informs us that he has the piece well authenticated at his store in New-York. Iron covering has been found to rust out in three or four years, and has been abandoned by the English manufacturers for ocean cables. The new cable to be laid across the Atlantic will be covered with hemp outside of the gutta percha. Mr. BISHOP assures us that he will be able to connect his telegraphic cable between Edgartown and Nantucket in about a week or ten days.

Centennial Celebration of the Surrender of Quebec to the English.

From the Portland Argus, Aug. 6.

We learn that the idea of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the taking of Quebec by the English under WOLFE, Sept. 13, 1759, was suggested at the meeting of the Maine Historical Society, held in Brunswick last week, and that the Society thought so favorably of the proposition as to appoint a Committee to consider and act on the subject.

The war commenced between the French and English in 1775, was fearfully harassing to the settlements of Maine. With the fall of Quebec—in the conflict for the possession of which both commanders WOLFE and MONTCALM, were slain—the war virtually closed and the people of Maine were restored to the enjoyment of the blessing of peace.

A century has since elapsed. What a change it has wrought! How striking the contrast! The 13th of September, 1759, witnessed one of the most brilliant and important achievements of arms; the 13th of September, 1859, will witness the virtual accomplishment of one of the greatest triumphs of the arts of peace, the completion of the Victoria Bridge, and extended lines of railway of which it is the connecting link.

The proposition for a celebration strikes us favorably. Portland is just the place for it, and circumstances seem singularly to combine to give it interest and significance.

[illegible] They are 32-pounders, and will carry a [illegible] ball. They have smooth bores, six feet deep, weigh respectively 3,656 and 3,631 lbs., and are on mahogany, brass mounted carriages. They bear the following inscription: "Made for the Imaum of Muscat, by CYRUS ALGER & Co., Boston, U. S. A., July, 1859." [illegible]

[illegible] the Benefit of Horace Mann.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, [illegible]

[illegible]

—COMMODORE [illegible] a wealthy citizen of [illegible] monument over [illegible] who rendered [illegible] Revolutionary War. [illegible] the best part of his life [illegible] nearly all his prize-money [illegible] dence, retired to his farm [illegible] Marietta, where he lived in [illegible] poverty [illegible] porting himself by the labor [illegible] small estate. At the age of 7[illegible] justice of the country that he [illegible] took him, and for the ten remaining [illegible] he received a pension of $30 a [illegible] was in the expedition which [illegible] dence and burnt the Gaspee. In [illegible] the privateer *Game Cock* he took [illegible] in the old French war. The [illegible] under his command, took more prizes [illegible] vessel from 1775 to 1779, and in the [illegible] name he made a daring and successful [illegible] through the British fleet, and safely delivered [illegible] portant dispatches with which he was [illegible] France. The following anecdote of his [illegible] is told in *Drake's Biographical Dictionary*:

"Subsequently, in the termination of his naval career in the contest, he was the commander of a squadron [illegible] than reality, and [illegible] from his captures [illegible] the most eccentric and daring of his exploits was performed in July, 1779, when he [illegible] ward-bound Jamaica fleet, nearly 150 sail, convoyed by a seventy-four-gun ship, and some smaller vessels. He concealed his own guns, hoisted British colors, and joined the fleet as one of their number. Thus he sailed in their company for several days, and each night he was busily occupied in making captures from them, one at a time being taken, manned with officers from his own vessel, and then steered to a different point of the compass, so that by morning she was out of sight. In this way he captured ten richly-laden vessels, eight of which arrived in American ports."

The portraits of Commodore WHIPPLE and Admiral HOPKINS, the gallant Commanders of our Revolutionary Navy, are preserved in the collection in Rhode Island Hall, Brown University.

The grateful deed of Mr. WARD will be appreciated by the State upon whose history Commodore WHIPPLE has shed lustre.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 5.*

WINDFALL FOR THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—About the best illustration we have known for a long time of the Scriptural maxim, that "unto them that have shall be given, and to them that have not shall be taken away even that they have," has recently occurred in our city. The great, rich institution, the Louisiana State Bank, whose stock is quoted at $180—which has three millions and a half specie in its vaults, and nearly six millions invested in paper, loans, discounts, pledges—suddenly turned up the other day the legatee of $150,000, bequeathed by a gentleman in Mississippi, who is an entire stranger to the bank, never having had any transactions with it.

The circumstances are these: A rich old planter named MATTHEWS, desirous of spiting his relations, left his property, exceeding $150,000 in value, to his illegitimate children by a colored woman, and in the event of their disability to inherit, to the Louisiana State Bank. This will contained a few small legacies to his brothers and sisters. Under the law of Mississippi, the colored children cannot inherit, and the bank seems to have a pretty clear prospect for this property. His white relations, however, have commenced to contest it, and the bank has employed counsel to maintain its rights.—*New-Orleans Delta, July 31.*

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—We learn of a sad casualty which happened yesterday (Aug. 2) in the town of Walker, some three or four miles from the city, resulting in the death of a young man named CHAS. FINCH. It appears that he was engaged in digging a well on his father's premises. After digging down a few feet through gravel and "hard pan," a vein of sand was struck, through which the well was sunk some ten or twelve feet more without curbing, when they again came to hard earth and gravel. It was in this, nearly twenty feet below the surface, that young FINCH was at work some time in the afternoon yesterday, when the sand stratum suddenly caved in, crushing and burying the unfortunate young man beneath it. The neighbors instantly rallied and vigorously set to work to rescue him, and it proved no easy task, the sand having caved and filled the well to the upper crust of hard earth. We are informed that they reached him and uncovered his head at about 10 o'clock in the evening, when he was found to be still alive. The earth caved in again, and again he was buried from sight, and it was not until this morning that they succeeded in rescuing his body, life having fled. The affliction of his agonized parents is a sad one, and was fearfully heightened by the knowledge of his gradual and torturing death. He was about 19 years of age.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAIL.—United States Commissioner FROST yesterday committed to jail, in default of $2,000 bail for his appearance on the 9th inst., UPTON STARTSMAN, who is charged with stealing letters from the Post-office in North Louisburgh, Champaign County, in this State. About the middle of December last, STARTSMAN broke into a store in North Louisburgh, which was also used as the Post-office, and abstracted therefrom some letters as well as other valuables. He was arrested and lodged in the jail at Urbana, to await trial on the charge of burglary under the State laws. He stayed in jail until Thursday, when he was liberated on bail by some of his friends. He was immediately arrested by the Deputy United States Marshal upon the charge of robbing the mail, and brought to this city, where the action, already mentioned, was had.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 6.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Mrs. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the [illegible]

[illegible] Hair Dye, [illegible] N. B.—Closed on Sunday.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 158 William-st., corner Ann-st.

[illegible] Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees [illegible]

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Defiance Salamander Safe.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

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Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, PETER FAIRCHILD, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel [illegible].

McGUIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, of measles, THOMAS, son of John and Annie McGuire, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Patrick and Michael Berg, and [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, [illegible] his parents, No. 10 Centre-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, [illegible] FAULKNER, aged 44 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 126 Rivington-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

NEWTON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, GEORGE BARNARD, son of George W. and Lucie E. Newton, aged 3 months and 3 days. The remains will be taken to Greenfield, Mass., for interment.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, MARGARET ANN, third daughter of John M. and Lydia A. Higgins, aged 17 years, 11 months and 18 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 89 Butler-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant, (Newark,) for interment.

SIMMONS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 11½ P. M., after an illness of four weeks, EMMA E., second daughter of the late Richard A. Cooke, and wife of Henry A. Simmons, in the 26th year of her age. Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Newtown, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Cove Neck, L. I., on Saturday morning, Aug. 6, SARAH SMITH, in the 81st year of her age.

HILL.—At Hoboken, after a short illness, GEORGE JAS. HILL, in the 72d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, George Hill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 240 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

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60, 16, 2, 43, 42, 49, 31, 11, 25, 68, 30, 64, 37.

Class No. 430, Aug. 9, 1859.

48, 69, 38, 31, 8, 11, 19, 39, 43, 67, 2, 72, 30.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 431, Aug. 9, 1859.

76, 35, 20, 18, 78, 4, 25, 38, 64, 29, 53, 3, 74.

Class No. 432, Extra, Aug. 9, 1859.

44, 50, 42, 58, 34, 11, 29, 19, 40, 67, 64, 73, 8.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFI[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can make good bread, biscuits, all sorts of cakes, &c., as well as chambermaid, waiting, or general housework; is a good nurse; is obliging in the country. Call at No. 1 Hudson-st., 3d floor, front room; wages a place immediately.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Understands making bread and pies, making all sorts of cakes. Is a very quick and superior housework or vertisly. Has the best of references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 589 Broadway, 2d floor, for 3 days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer or housework; the other to do up stairs work and to assist in the washing or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 250 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, can make pies and puddings and is an excellent baker; is a superior washer and ironer; is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy and steady habits and not afraid to work. Apply at 114 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who is only a few months in this country, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing. She will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; would not object to take charge of two children and cut and fit their dresses; would engage by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st., 3 doors below 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMstress, by a very competent woman, who can do the most particular family sewing, shirt making, &c.; would like a steady place at moderate wages, or will work by the week or month. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by a very nice colored young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; also can give the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged, at No. 341½ 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 3d-av., corner 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ANXIOUS and willing to work, a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go into the country to do general housework for a small family; has good country reference. Address A. P., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the up-stairs work and help in the kitchen; go a City reference. Call at No. 54 Sheriff-st., top floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 264 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women as nurse and lady's maid; Protestants; three months landed, from Paris; French and Swiss. Apply at No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 804 Houston-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address BILLA M., 8th-st., Sta ion D, Post office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, no incumbrance, the man as coachman and gardener or farmer; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, understands milk and butter, and an excellent bread and pie baker; wages a secondary object. Apply at WELSLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 291 4th-av., near 23d st., where respectable Protestant English, Scotch, Germans and others can be obtained for City and country. A lady in attendance. Fifty extra Protestant girls wanted immediately at highest wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and reliable young man as coachman and groom, either with a private gentleman or in a livery stable, is fully experienced in the care, treatment and driving of horses, having from a boy been used to the stable; would be willing to make himself generally useful, and prove himself to be careful, steady and industrious; furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 Times Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, (Without incumbrance, (Scotchman) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 169 Times Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who understands his business in all its different departments, with the proper care of graperies and fruits of all kinds, with the laying out of handsome grounds and kitchen gardens, good propagation of flowers &c. Any gentleman in want of such a person address to G. F., PROF. MAPES, Seed Warehouse, 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man and his wife, who have no children, to go in the country, the man as coachman, gardener and farmer, and his wife as dairy woman, cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can give the best recommendations. Call or address a note to No. 66 East 32d-st., 4th floor.

WANTED,—THE ADVERTISER HAVING A GENeral knowledge of business, desires a situation in some respectable house, (important) or clerkship, book keeper or any other capacity, where a fair salary would be given. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address R. H., Box No. 2,731 New-York Post office.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION AS GARDENer; has a wife and one child; is sober and industrious; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouse plants, hot and cold vineries, and in fact is master of the whole business. Can be well recommended as such. Address T. F., Box 111 Yorkville Post office.

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WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF STEADY [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation; has the best of City references; no objection to country; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address COACHMAN, Box [illegible] Office, until engaged.

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WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A [illegible] tion to the country; seven years City references given. Call for one address R. M., No. 22 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY 36 YEARS OF AGE, OF [illegible] keeper, or to travel with an invalid. Address, [illegible] ing interview, ELLE W., Station F Post office, 83 [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN [illegible] gardener; has a wife and one child; is sober and industrious; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouse plants, hot and cold vineries, and in fact is master of the whole [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO CHIL[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND [illegible]

WANTED—WANTED, A FAMILY, RESIDING [illegible]

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH [illegible]

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED [illegible]

TO FOREMEN OF TRACK-LAYERS.—Wanted, three experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply only with recommendations at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house, a good writer or bill clerk. One with good recommendations and acquainted with the business may address Box No. 1,615 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MILLINER TO GO South. None but a thorough hand need apply at No. 125 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family living in the country a short distance from the City. Good References required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS FOR every department of domestic work; the highest wages; the best families. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, No. 40 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AT the B. Lane Store No. 100 Chatham-st. Apply after 9 A. M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELligent lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane-st.

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MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUMPHREY WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 52 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 219 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. E. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 21. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 12.

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AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, supplies accomplished teachers with positions and schools with teachers. WANTED—Personal application preferred, several professors of Piano, Guitar and Singing, one for piano with Violin; also, three or four teachers (ladies) of Piano and Vocalization; also, of French and Music, of French and of Drawing and Painting. Salaries liberal. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government, &c., of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

A GERMAN LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in the Middle or Southern States; she is competent to teach French, German, and English in its common branches, and speaks these languages fluently; also, teaches music and drawing; the best references and testimonials can be given. Address H. H., Pine Cottage, Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Maine.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address X, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-EDUcated English gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. R., Box No. 1,008 Post office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary modest. Address TEACHER, No. 45 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches. References given. Address X. Z., Princeton, N. J.

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ALSO,
Parisian Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, Gold, Watch Guards, Leather Belts, Gold and Fancy JAPANNED TABLE SPITTOONS,
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HARLEM LOTS.—HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE, [illegible] in the most Office [illegible] part of Harlem, all on the street. Will be sold very cheap. This is a great opportunity [illegible] 12 months. Inquire at JERVIS REGISTERING EXCHANGE, No. 78 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT DOUBLE HOUSE [illegible] Well built. Enter four stories and basement, with [illegible] Corner Lexington and 4th-av. For full description and card to view, apply at No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Fifth-st. JOHN BRAINARD.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON REASONABLE TERMS, the well known hotel, No. 1 Bowling Green, with power for a store. Inquire of GEAR, WEIRING, No. 48 Park-row, Tribune Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—Are prepared to undertake the engineering jobs, &c., in the city and vicinity of New-York, and in place parties at case on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. C. WHITON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE, THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story Office Building, No. 60 Broadway. The rooms are divided into a front and back building, and are arranged for a large office. Well adapted for a bank, or any business requiring safes. Inquire of WM. H. TAYLOR, No. 60 Broadway, or of JOHN ATLEE, No. 60 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST OF May next, a medium sized 3-story and basement house, with modern improvements, genteelly furnished, in a good neighborhood; rent at the rate of $1,200 per annum. Possession immediately. None need apply unless they can give the best of reference. Address J. L. MILLER, Box No. 617 Post office.

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HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 26th-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements, and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to G. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat. A most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bathroom, wash room, butler pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls filled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch, entrance; fine stable and carriage house, and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.—A NEAT, two story and attic frame house, with an acre of ground, situated within eight miles of the City, in a beautiful and healthy location; good barn and carriage-house; railroad depot within five minutes of the house. The house, barn and fences are now being painted; will exchange it. Apply to BARGAIN, Box No. 3,678, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 60 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square; fine cover; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 30 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 658 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to thirty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HAND some house, 11 rooms, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented as a seasonal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No. 64 Front-st.

NEW BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—at a railroad station, 20 miles from the City; house large and handsomely furnished; location high, pleasant and healthy; near first-rate schools, and a very desirable place for a family. Apply to S. W. FARMLY, No. 30 Bond-st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in part for City or other property, a first-rate country seat, 50 acres, large buildings, 12 miles from New-York, and easy of access.
W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITHin 15 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. House must be in good order, with one to ten acres of ground attached. Possession wanted by Oct. 1; will be taken for one or more years. Address Box No. 414 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depot, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. COENING, on the premises, or at No. 64 South-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 45 ACRES, AT A BARgain, on terms to suit the purchaser. It is situated half an hour's ride from Tarrytown, and within 1½ miles of Scarsdale, on Harlem Railroad. It is all under cultivation, and has had most excellent usage; five acres of grafted fruit in full bearing; house and out buildings good and in proper repair; location perfectly healthy. There being springs on the farm. Apply to THOS. WILSON, No. 87 Broome-st., or W. A. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation; 40 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the great farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. PETTERSON, No. 120½ East 30d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, TO let May or sooner, for a small private family; must be in improving and good neighborhood; terms low. Address T. B. H., Box No. 377 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE STORY HOUSE on the west side of the City, above Bleecker-st.; must have all the modern improvements. Address, stating rent and location, R. P., Box No. 116 Times office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
Sugar Cured Hams and Yellow Sweet, Wholesale and Retail, at Reduced prices.
Best Teas, New-Orleans Molasses, Sugars, Rice and Spices in New-York.
[illegible] Flour, Pure Ground Coffee, Pickles and Vinegar, Fish and Tobacco.
TEA CO. OFFERS THE BEST TEAS, FLOUR and SUGARS, at the lowest cash prices.
[illegible] (Successors to T. G. Fowler & Co.,)
No. 108 Chatham-st., near Market.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
[illegible]
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) Aug. 10, [illegible]
Consisting of [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Carpets, [illegible] Clocks, [illegible] Bronzes, [illegible] Vases, [illegible] Ornaments, [illegible] Plated Ware, [illegible] Cutlery, [illegible] Kitchen Furniture.

Jesse J. Bennett, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
WILL sell
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 10,
At the 4-story brown-stone house No. 16 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.:
Consisting of [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Carpets, [illegible] Clocks, [illegible] Bronzes, [illegible] Vases, [illegible] Ornaments, [illegible] Plated Ware, [illegible] Cutlery, [illegible] Kitchen Furniture.

J. E. Bennett, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, CARVED ROSEWOOD AND Elegant Parlor Furniture, made to order, must be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire furniture of the handsome dwelling house, No. 220 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior hexagonal furniture, of the most worthy pattern, his made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant damask brocade; large easy ottomans and reclining chairs, rosewood and walnut etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, fitted with satin wood, with exquisitely carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; Parian rosewood secretary, with mirror door, inlaid with satin wood, elegant carving, made to match; rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood mantel and music stands; solid rosewood sofas; rosewood pier mirror frame, richly inlaid with pearl; rosewood Regina musical box; set of chairs, richly carved in rosewood, richly embossed satin and plush; Parian plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocade window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, engravings, many valuable specimens; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Italian marble statuettes, twenty-six-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; set mahogany black walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture, covered in hair-cloth; marble top; medallion; marble top chamber tables; tall and black walnut cheval dressing tables; rich China tea sets, cut glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne, gobblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving castors, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea sets, ice pitchers, ivory carving knives, forks, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

Jacob W. Moses, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ALLOWAY, ON MOLL'S LANDING, adjoining stationery, will sell on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at the Fulton Hotel, Long Branch, at 3 o'clock, p. M., about 15 acres of highly cultivated land, situated on the bluff and in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, the above embracing in all about 40 lots of the most desirable in this justly celebrated and fashionable watering place, and offers great inducements to an enterprising man, who can realize a fortune in a short time. By opening a hotel, there are several fully established and now doing an excellent business; for private residences these lots are unsurpassed, and should receive the attention of parties in quest of first class Summer residences. Steamers go to and from New-York and Red Bank daily, within half a mile, and the Delaware and Raritan Railroad is located within five miles of the property. Water privileges can be secured for investments, as there is a constant demand for lots, and none to be had in the vicinity of this property. Steamers Stranger, Long Branch and Highland Light leave foot of Murray and Rectaunt sts. daily. Terms 50 per cent., balance to remain on mortgage for one or three years. Parties desirous of being present will have to go down on Friday; as steamers do not go there on Saturday in season for the sale. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to A. M. CRISTALDI, No. 12 Bowery.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
MARSHAL'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BUTCHERS' TOOLS.—COL. DOUGHTY will sell this day, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of the Military Marshal, a grand assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows; also, a light wagon, leather top, &c. The whole to be sold by order of Military Marshal. JOHN MORRIS, Marshal.

A. S. Bickerna, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a variety of fall and winter goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

Fred & Cole, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the brick factory and 8 lots of land, fronting feet on Henry-st., near Tillary, Brooklyn; has been used as a soap factory. Can be used for manufacturers' purposes or altered to tenements; 70 per cent. can remain.

John P. Mowbowsky, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. T. Davis No. 10 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post office, N. J.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—FOR a lady and nurse, within an hour of the City; farm preferred; where the table is well supplied with plain food; two rooms required, for which $6 per week will be paid in advance. Particulars as to how the place may be reached, the fare by commutation monthly to the City must be stated. Address Mrs. FLORENCE, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family; must not be over 10 or 15 miles from the City, and access easy to and from the City. A country farm house preferred with a private family. Address W. A. B., Box No. 110 Times Office, terms, &c.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT, three trains the day at the steamboat dock; shaded groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. E. FOUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a large front room, on the second story, handsomely furnished, with board; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 69 West 34th-st.

BOARDING—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 22 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a small family, for the Summer or permanently. Southern families would find this a very desirable location. Apply at No. 42 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, WITH balcony, three windows, second story front, on Broadway, in the Smithsonian House. It is handsomely and newly furnished; has bath, &c. Also, two or more bedrooms. It is heated by steam; private table if desired. A desirable family could be accommodated for one year, or less, at a reasonable price.

ONE OR TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms with board, pantry and bath attached, delightful location, convenient to Broadway; all other modern convenience; suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 152 4th-st., (called No. 8 Albion-place.)

MUSIC AND BOARD.—A LADY, WHO HAS taught music several years, wishes board in a family where her services as music teacher will be considered as equivalent. She can furnish a piano forte if desired. Reference exchanged. Address J. F. M., 46 Schaeffer-berg & Lale', No. 609 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A FURNISHED room, with full board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location desired near Broadway and not above 4th-st. Address, with particulars, O. H., Broadway Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR Washington-square, opposite Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington-place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PERSONS IN search of board in the Winter, would do well to call at the above number; they can now have first choice of rooms; house newly furnished; one of the most desirable locations in the City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGER house than they require, are desirous of taking one or two gentlemen with partial board; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 102 Hicks-street, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BEtween Lafayette and Concord sts., for a gentleman and his wife, with parlor and bedroom attached. Address L. T. B., Box No. 148 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want permanent board in a good family, parlor and bedroom. Address, with terms per month, box 1,[illegible] Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TEYSSEDRE'S THREE CELEBRATED [illegible] are [illegible] improved, and only to be had [illegible] corner of Duane-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME ATTRACTION OF THE MOUTH IS THE [illegible] LEY'S 97 RECOMMENDATIONS [illegible]

OSTEOPLASTIC—THIS ARTIFICIAL BONE [illegible] Office, 1 Bond-st.

LOST AND F

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND.

[illegible]

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS.

[illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

[illegible]

DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] G. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF [illegible] per Cent. has been declared [illegible] payable on and after [illegible] August next. The transfer books will be closed [illegible] August until [illegible].

A. PARKINSON, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE bonds, issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their interests, by calling at the banking office of DREXEL & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred, a discount from the premiums will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST.—New-York, June [illegible], 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July [illegible], until which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York. OFFICE—No. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital .... [illegible]
Guarantee fund .... over [illegible]
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York 100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq., Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq., John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul, Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER, GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing:

[illegible]

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. Gage, leaving Fulton Market Pier at [illegible] and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

[illegible]

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

[illegible] Williams' Bridge [illegible] White Plains [illegible] Dover Plains [illegible] Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—[illegible] A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—[illegible] A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY [illegible], 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing [illegible]; for Poughkeepsie [illegible]; for Peekskill [illegible]. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 12th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of October, 1859, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same [illegible]

[illegible] MAHLMANN, Administratrix.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] offer for sale [illegible] for export, or from store, duty paid.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD [illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA [illegible]

[illegible] Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia $1 50
Cabin to Cape May 3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia 1 00

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Coms, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck $8

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$32 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	29 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	32 00	To Columbus, S. C.	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Palatka, Fla.	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $36 75; Mobile, $33; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st. ... GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. Watson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $28; Montgomery, $23; Albany, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible]

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship Asia, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)

Passage money $45 00

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. C. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $5,000 to $10,000, to embark in the retail hardware business, by a party who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in its every detail, and who is now engaged with a first-class house in this City.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 239 BROADWAY.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 3,278 Post-office.

THE INVENTOR OF THE GREATEST wonder of the age, an auxiliary to any other business, in City or country, offers extraordinary inducements for profitable investments, in large or small sums. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE WILL BE SOLD reasonable on account of the illness of the owner. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 132 Spring st., or at the store No. 26 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. HERMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1835.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by R. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c. [illegible] No. 132 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by [illegible], No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND [illegible] for sale in lots to suit, by BARRETT & OWENS, No. 60 Vesey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE.

[illegible]

J. R. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

[illegible]

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DEPOT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lenox, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

[illegible]

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 50. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st. fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Ames st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. Hitchcock, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M.—steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 29, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Fare—cabin $3; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 38 Coenties slip.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, &c. Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3:45 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE DUST. FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES, Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman sts., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilisers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., [illegible] plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved [illegible] on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, good moral habits, and possessing a moderate competency, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady of fair appearance and good education, with a view to matrimony. [illegible] CLARENCE H. WALTON, Elizabeth, N. J.

BILLIARDS.

SPLENDID MARBLE AND SLATE-BED Tables, for sale at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Two small marble-bed tables for sale cheap. Second-hand tables for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN. Removed to No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

VILANOVA, [illegible]

Prices at the Depot: [illegible]

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FARMSWORTH [illegible]

Importers of Brussels, Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Sole Publishers and Agents [illegible] for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.—A result of the last eight years of scientific [illegible]. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best selected materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame [illegible] entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sounding boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings, become more sonorous, and permit their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their tone [illegible]

SPIES, WALL & SONS, New store, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which in power and quality of tone is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical talent of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, W. MASON (late of the Musical Review), U. C. HILL, [illegible] A. H. WOOD, C. BAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Wareroom, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO, For cash only. Warranted. At No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $150, $200, and $250. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on hand at their Wareroom and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND 1 MELODEON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The cheapest in New-York; to let at $2 50, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month; one upright and one pearl keyed 7 octave piano-forte and stools for sale cheap. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons for hire. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City; each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

SOPRANO.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO or organist desired in a church by a lady well qualified. Address CHURCH, care of Judson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical boxes repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—New-York, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 46th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1859.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, June 13, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

[illegible] to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st. North River is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State of New-York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend, without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY, THOS. STEPHENS, R. L. DARRAGH, M. TUOMEY, JOHN LYNES.	Committee Board of Aldermen.
JOHN VAN TINE, MORGAN JONES, WM. H. HULPEEL, ABRAHAM LENT, WM. LAMBERT, Jr.	Committee Board of Councilmen.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.

Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information.

CHARLES H. STEWART, No. [illegible], New-York, Aug. 8, 1859.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING the widow of John Peter [illegible], whose maiden name was Mary Morgan. Upon her establishing, by satisfactory evidence certain facts, the nature of which will be made known to her on application to the undersigned, she will receive a certain sum of money. On satisfactory proof of her death being produced by her heirs-at-law, a part of the sum will be paid to them unconditionally. To any other person producing full and unquestionable proof of her death, the sum of $200 will be awarded in full compensation for services and expenses. If such proof should be furnished by more than one person, an equitable apportionment of said $200 will be made. Applicants will please carefully state their address.

T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 3 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.—THOMAS TALBOT, FORMERLY of Kilkenny, Ireland, wishes to find his sisters, who are believed to be in this City. MARY, JUDY and MARGARET were their names, and the first was married to Mr. Pike, of Kilkenny. Send information to W. P. J. FULLER, No. 16 East 30th-st., New-York.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.—Game suppers will be served up this day at No. 365 Grand-st., one door west of the Bowery, by T. C. MONTGOMERY.

N. B.—Hotels, restaurants and families supplied by the quart or gallon. Turtle steaks also.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

C. E. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA. [illegible]

WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. [illegible] TWENTY SECOND TIME [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1859.

BOWERY THEATRE. [illegible] FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. After which, the Pantomime of VOL-AU-VENT. To be followed by the SIAMESE TWINS. To conclude with SWISS SWAINS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. (Chatham st., near Roosevelt.) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10. The performance will commence with THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. After which, the fifth act of RICHARD III. FOUR LOVERS. Concluding with the Drama of THE MUTE SPY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING! FOR THE SUMMER SEASON! NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS, for the production of LIGHT AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1859. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 10. GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY. VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF IL TROVATORE. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway [illegible] EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER. [illegible]

CONCERT AND PROMENADE SOCIABLE.—THURSDAY, AUG. 11.—[illegible]

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, at 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the Bryan Gallery [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY. The steamer [illegible] EVERY MORNING at [illegible] No. 4 North River at [illegible] City at [illegible] P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low-pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in restoring and improving the navigation of the Harlem River [illegible]

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The [illegible] steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. Raynolds, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted.) [illegible]

FISHING BANKS.—THE COMMODIOUS [illegible] steamer [illegible]

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLE'S GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE [illegible] RICE, No. 280 West-st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS [illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.—A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following named only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Gage.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. [illegible] THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES. [illegible] BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only [illegible] CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS. [illegible]

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, [illegible]

[illegible]

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY [illegible] WARRANTED. [illegible] THAT WILL [illegible]

[illegible]

An Albany View of the Wise Letter and its Publication.

[illegible]

For ourselves, we regret that the letter of Mr. Wise was ever made public. The New-York Herald [illegible] and the New-York [illegible], which at first denied it, gives so circumstantial an account of minor details in regard to it as to amount to an admission of its authenticity. [illegible]

Setting aside all the bad taste of what it says of President BUCHANAN, of Senator DOUGLAS, and of Mr. WISE himself, it reveals an unwarranted [illegible] a conspiracy against the Democratic Party in New-York. "Our only chance," Gov. W. instructs his friends, "is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations." He goes on to say, "If that is done we not done, we must still rely on a united South — a united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least shall be a unit." New-York divided, treacherously divided — Virginia a unit, the South united — that is the game revealed by the letter. Divide the North, unite the South! Divide the North by a fraudulent doubling of a delegation. If the minority fails to whip the enemy, let it still send a delegation. The united South — Virginia a unit leading — will open the Convention to the fraudulent delegation gotten up to divide and weaken New-York.

We knew such was the intention of certain political managers in this State, when they urged the adoption of the District system; but we never suspected the source of this evil inspiration. We never dreamed that the conspiracy against the unity of the party in this State had its source in the veteran Mother of States, in its executive chamber, in the honored chief of its Democratic hosts. We did not look to that Old Dominion, which has stood forward as the champion of State Rights, for the centre of this mischievous and unworthy plotting, nor to one so honored by the Democracy, for this attempt against its integrity.

"The District system is our only chance — double and divide the delegation — Virginia will be a unit. Our hopes rest upon a divided New-York and united South. If need be we can count without New-York." Is there not a volume of warning, of [illegible] in language like this?

Does it not reflect floods of light upon the past, as well as reveal clearly the breakers ahead?

Does it not tell us how New-York has been divided, distracted, weakened and betrayed. And in whose interest? In the interest of strangers, of the ambitious leaders of other States, who seek again to break us up, in order that they may profit by our ruin?

We copy this ill-omened letter, which we have withheld from our readers, only from a sentiment of sorrow, that one so honored by Democrats, in spite of his antecedents, should have had the perversity to pen it. We call the attention of the Democratic electors of New-York to its language, and its purpose — a purpose which is not to be foregone, but which will be persisted in, unless they can foil it. They can foil it. If they but do what ordinary self-respect dictates, they will baffle this plot of an enemy, and it will recoil upon his own head.

Later from Havana and Nassau.

The Cunard screw steamer Karnak, Capt. [illegible], arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau. Left Havana on the 2d inst., and Nassau on the 4th, and anchored on her arrival at the lower Quarantine.

We are indebted to GEORGE ADAMS, Esq., Purser, for files of Havana and Nassau papers, and the following items of intelligence:

Mr. WILLIAM DAVISON, a passenger, died on the passage from Havana, and was buried in Nassau. [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A patient at the Charity Hospital of this city, on the night of the 28th ult., who was suffering from fever, suddenly jumped from his bed, ran around the gallery and threw himself over the balustrade into the square, killing himself on the spot.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES — ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR — SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the Court-room, County Jail, [illegible]. The preliminary business disposed of, the Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for 1859:

On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor — Ryder, Wall, Redfield.

On Accounts of County Treasurer — Strykes, Cadley, Jenkins.

On United States Deposit Fund — Barnes, Finberty, Ryder.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls — Crowell, Hilldreth, Schenck, Cummings, Smith.

On Accounts — Studwell, Schenck, Crowell.

On Jail — Hildreth, Barnes, Cummings.

On Penitentiary — Booth, Markey, Cropsey.

On Almshouse — Markey, Booth, Strykes.

On Special and Local Taxes — Williams, Fitzsimmons, Stryker.

On General Taxes — Garrison, Crooks, Riley.

On Laws and Applications to Legislature — Crooke, Del Vecchio, Wall.

On Salaries — Jenkins, Ryder, Williams.

On Courts — Finberty, Barnes, Cadley.

On Lunatic Asylum — Del Vecchio, Kenmore, Campbell.

On Grates — Kenmore, Riley, Campbell.

On Accounts of Storekeeper — Cropsey, Fitzsimmons, Garrison.

On Jurors — Wall, Studwell, Strykes, Cummings, Smith.

A communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor, offering to supply the Penitentiary with bread the ensuing year at [illegible] per pound — half a cent more than they charged last year. Several of the members thought that was too high a price, and the whole matter was referred to the Penitentiary Committee, with power to make such arrangements as they think best.

The following communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor. It was accepted, ordered published in the minutes, and referred to a Committee for examination and report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN: At the close of another fiscal year, it again becomes necessary that we should render to you the usual report.

Connected with the management of the institutions under our charge during the year, the general features of the system remaining substantially the same now as they existed at the date of our last annual report — there seem to be but few items of public interest to which it is necessary that special reference should now be made.

The want of facilities for the proper treatment of small-pox patients, which has been remarked in previous reports, and to which allusion is again made in the report of the Hospital, is now about to be supplied in a measure by the erection of a building to be devoted to that purpose, and which will be ready in ample time for occupation before the commencement of the ensuing Winter. The site selected for the building is in the vicinity of the old structure, at a greater distance from the boundary of the adjoining land; and, while it may be said to be objectionable in consequence of its contiguity to that farm, as well as the buildings in the rear of the General Hospital, yet, for many reasons, it is the most available spot that can now be found. In this connection, we cannot but express our regret that measures have not yet been adopted toward the widening of the land at this place, as suggested in our previous Annual Report. Although the necessity of this measure as a matter of economy, is seen and felt by a considerable number of individuals who are known to have always taken an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the County, there are also those among them who through a want of familiarity with the subject, or for other reasons, seem to have failed to appreciate its importance. Having already given our views at length upon the subject, we may be considered as relieved from all further responsibility in regard to it.

The additional cost and inconvenience connected with the maintenance of two separate buildings at a remote distance from each other, as are those composing the present Lunatic Asylum of this County — which ought properly to be under one roof — and the overcrowded condition of the institution at the present time, notwithstanding the large number discharged during the year, led us to apprehend that the time is approaching when it will become necessary to enlarge the main building by its extension to the size contemplated in the original design. We are not prepared at the present time to make any definite suggestions to this effect, and yet it is not difficult to foresee that while the enlargement would afford facilities that would lead greatly to the recovery and consequent discharge of many of the patients, who, without such necessary accommodation for their treatment might remain for a long time a burden upon the County, at the same time a very handsome income might be realized from the amount to be received for the board of the many patients who would then be placed here by their friends and families. Numerous applications are now constantly being made for the admission of such patients — many of them from our own county — nearly all of which must necessarily, for want of room, be rejected.

We still continue to purchase by contract the principal portion of the goods required for the support of the inmates of the several institutions, and are satisfied that the anticipations heretofore expressed by us as to the advantages of the system have thus far been fully realized.

The amount of appropriation which we shall require to be raised by tax for the support of the Poor the ensuing year, in addition to the balance of our appropriations yet remaining unexpended, we estimate at $90,000. This estimate is made — as was that of last year — without the expectation of receiving any assistance from the Commissioners of Emigration, from which body we have received no payment since July, 1858. We have since that time caused the books in the office of the Commissioners to be diligently searched and examination made as to the cause of the rejection of the affidavits of emigrant paupers heretofore supported by this county, and we would recommend that such legal measures be speedily instituted as may be necessary to secure our county from loss by reason of the previous action of that apparently irresponsible corporation. Any efforts to this end that may be made by the Board of Supervisors will meet with our hearty assent and cooperation.

The Committee on Penitentiary of the Board of Supervisors last year, as appears by a printed copy of their annual report, dated August 3, 1858, took occasion to remark that this Board were indebted to them for a bill of goods received for the Almshouse prior to July 31, 1858. It is proper for us to state that such was not the case, the same having been paid by us by an order upon the County Treasurer, in the usual manner, and for which we hold the necessary receipt. The amount of our indebtedness, so far as known, was then paid, although we have since been under the necessity of liquidating two or three claims against the Board, that existed prior to that time, but were then unknown to us, owing in a measure to the defective system of accounts which had previously prevailed.

Our indebtedness is now again fully paid so far as known, up to the date of this report, with the exception of certain bills for services rendered by Justices of the Peace and other officers, in examining cases of lunacy, &c., the accounts not having been rendered to us, as requested by our Board. The information may probably all be obtained from our own books; but we prefer that the items should first be furnished by the parties themselves. We are now about making arrangements by which all such accounts hereafter presented to this Board, for the purpose of being audited, will be rejected, unless application for the holding of such examinations shall previously have been made in each instance by the superintendents, in which cases we shall probably continue to pay them as before.

As will be seen by the report of the Lunatic Asylum, the bequest made by the late Augustus Graham, Esq., by which it is provided that the interest on a certain amount deposited in bank should annually be devoted to the purchase of reading matter for the institutions, has been judiciously attended to by Mr. Wm. H. Stillwell, who was appointed for that purpose in pursuance of a recommendation made by our Board the last year.

That the institutions generally have been conducted with a due regard to the welfare of the many inmates, is satisfactorily attested by the numerous individuals who have inspected them; and that at the same time the interests of the county have not been neglected, will, we trust, be equally apparent from an examination of the matter.

In connection with this report is the following statement:

Total number of persons in Alms-house, Hospital, Asylum and Nursery at last report	1,239
Admitted and born during the year — In Alms-house	2,072
Hospital	1,460
Asylum	187
Nursery	846 — 4,565
Number of infants boarded out during the year	56
Number of persons temporarily relieved	19,072
Making the total number relieved and supported, wholly or in part, during the year ending July 31, 1859	25,829

	Amount of drafts on different accounts.	Net expense of each Department to the Co.
Almshouse	$8,750 77	$16,901 32
Hospital	7,030 49	28,229 53
Asylum	7,005 46	22,312 33
Nursery	2,264 03	11,366 00
Store	68,210 93	212 02
General	20,004 08	21,462 79
Totals	$113,342 07	$100,675 23
Cash from all sources	11,966 15	
	$100,675 23	

A communication was received from Wm. H. Stillwell, giving an account of his stewardship in the management of the income derived from the bequest of the late AUGUSTUS GRAHAM. He states that the money has been duly appropriated in the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a library for the inmates. The Jail Committee made a verbal report against any further experiments with patents to save gas. The report was accepted and adopted. Several bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned for one week.

The Late Murder at Red Hook Point — Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner SHELL impanelled the following named gentlemen as a jury to ascertain the cause of the death of Mrs. CATHARINE NOONAN, who died on Friday night last at a house on Commerce-street, near Van Brunt-street, as is supposed from injuries inflicted by her husband, PATRICK NOONAN:

E. B. Shaw,	John McCloskey,
John B. Masters,	Thomas Kelly,
Robert Moran,	Edward [illegible]
Patrick Conlan.	

The jury assembled yesterday afternoon in [illegible]

[illegible] deceased. He testified that the accused married the deceased twelve years ago, and they had had four children; that he drank and staid out late at night playing cards, which caused her (the deceased) to drink also.

The next witness was Dr. LOUIS BAUER, who made the post mortem examination. He presented an interesting written statement of the examination, occupying eight pages of foolscap paper, closely written, the substance of which can be gathered from the following concluding paragraph of the document:

"The many ecchymosis of the body, [illegible] contusion, [illegible] the injuries sustained by the deceased, and were inflicted upon her by some force and violence."

Death was caused by laceration of the liver, copious hemorrhage and lesion of the brain.

Thomas Roach testified that he resided in the same house as deceased, second floor, back room; was at home all the afternoon of Friday and until bed-time; heard no disturbance, but saw deceased falling from the back stoop; heard a noise in the hall a little before that, as if some one was running very hard — as if two were running; heard no halloo till I saw her fall; she fell off the head of the stoop and struck the angle of the fence with her body and face, falling on her knees; went out and saw her husband taking her up; she asked me to take her up, and I told her I would not; accused told her to go up stairs and not make a show of him in the street; she did not charge her husband with pushing her off; never saw him ill-treat her; he aided her up the back stairs by the hair of the head and one hand on her back.

John Cowen was the next witness. Resides at No. [illegible] Hillary-street, which overlooks the yard of deceased from a rear window; was standing there at the time [illegible] the stoop and a man came out, about four feet behind [illegible] the fall and he caught her, went down to get hold of her by the hair of the head with both hands and dragged her up the stoop; she did not fall against the fence.

At this stage of the proceedings, the jury adjourned until 4 o'clock this day.

SUPREME COURT — SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions by Justice LOTT were filed yesterday:

In the matter of the application of William H. Murdock and others, infants. — For leave to sell and mortgage the real estate of said infants. Report of referee confirmed, and special guardian authorized to sell and mortgage lands as recommended in report, &c., subject to the approval of the Court.

Joseph M. Greenwood vs. Rachel McCurdy, widow, and others, infant heirs of Alexander McCurdy, deceased. — Application of Geo. Marshall for payment of debt out of surplus money denied with $5 costs to be paid to guardian ad litem of the infant, and without prejudice to a renewal of the application of other proceedings.

Jacob Vanderbilt vs. John Colton and Mary Colton. — Motion to strike out portion of answer as shown and the residue as frivolous, denied with $10 costs. Ordered to be entered in Richmond County.

John O. Southard and wife vs. Almera Anderson and others. — Motion on behalf of guardian ad litem of the infant defendants, &c., granted.

Same vs. Same. — On the filing of the above bond, approved, &c., judgment may be entered confirming the referee's report.

Elizabeth Booth vs. Lewis F. Booth. — Judgment to be entered with the clerk of Putnam county, confirming report of referee and dissolving marriage between the parties.

John McDonald vs. Phebe Jane McDonald. — Judgment to be entered dissolving marriage contract and to contain the usual provision.

Robert S. Hulse vs. Wm. S. Sears. — Motion for readjustment of costs denied.

The People ex rel John Bennett vs. Wm. C. Kneeland. — Peremptory mandamus ordered with $10 costs.

Daniel T. Youngs and others vs. Joseph Ransom and Daniel J. Youngs. — Motion to vacate the injunction order made by the County Judge of Queens county, &c., granted with $10 costs. Order to be entered in Queens county.

Same vs. Same. — Motion to vacate order of County Judge of Queens County, of July 18, 1859, modifying the original injunction granted by him, is denied with $5 costs, and the order of 21st July vacated. Order to be entered in Queens County.

Same vs. Same. — Motion for attachment, &c., denied with $5 costs, and the order of 27th July vacated. To be entered in Queens County.

Patrick Dunn vs. Bridget Dunn. — Motion for confirming referee's report, &c., for judgment, denied.

James Wilson vs. Mary Wilson and others. — The first, fourth and fifth exceptions of the defendants, Mary Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Sarah S. Reynolds, and Elkanah Reynolds, her husband, are allowed. The second is disallowed, and the third is allowed so far as it relates to the interests reported by the referee, which should, instead of one-ninth, only be two ninth parts, as the shares of the said Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah, respectively, &c.

The above decisions include all motions and cases heard at Special Term, and not previously decided.

A SAD AFFAIR. — Coroner HORTON yesterday held an inquest on the body of CATHARINE COLE, a Scotch woman twenty years old, who died at a house on Warren-street, near Hopkins-avenue, when a verdict was rendered that death was superinduced by the want of the necessaries of life. The deceased, it is said, was a few years ago a respectable woman and in comfortable circumstances. Two years ago she was abandoned by her husband, but for what cause, if any, does not appear, since which time she has led a dissolute life.

BIGAMY. — Detective VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested a man, named JOHN CORBETT, on a charge of having one wife more than the law allows. The complainant is a Miss ANNA BURNS, between whom and the accused a form of marriage was celebrated in May last. She a few days ago discovered a letter from another wife, now living in England, by whom, it is said, he has several children. Hence the complaint which is to be investigated to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

A BAD PORT. — The recent raid upon the New-York piggeries by Inspector DELAVAN, has caused a large increase to the before too numerous stock of pork located in the outer Wards of Brooklyn. The effect has been to stir up the authorities to a more rigorous enforcement of the ordinances bearing upon swine, and the Corporation Attorney has taken his coat off, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with a spirit highly commendable, especially considering the enormous heighth to which the mercury rises about these days.

COUNTERFEIT COIN. — A conductor on one of the Court-street cars, made complaint, Monday night against a passenger, for attempting to pass upon him a counterfeit 25 cent piece. The party accused was arrested by Officer CABLES, of the Fourth Precinct, when he denied the charge, and stated that the coin had been changed by the conductor. As there was no corroboration of the statements of either party, they were discharged under the surveillance of the Police.

STABBING. — A fight took place on Monday night last on Warren, near Hoyt-street, during which a man named MICHAEL O'BRIEN stabbed WILLIAM O'NEIL with a carving-knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. An officer of the Third Precinct Police, in attempting to arrest the offender, was also stabbed by him in the hand. O'BRIEN was finally secured and locked up for examination.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening, in their rooms, at the Washington-street Institute, when an essay was read by T. G. SHEARMAN, entitled, "What is the use of a Young Men's Christian Association?" After the reading of the essay, the usual debate followed.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — The managers of the Brooklyn Academy of Music Fund propose to call a meeting of the Stockholders on the 16th of September, to raise an additional $30,000, which, by the plan the Building Committee wish to adopt, will cost, making the total amount $180,000.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN. — ROBERT SMITH, a member of the Police Department, and attached to the Sixth Precinct, died yesterday, after an illness of two weeks. The funeral of the deceased will be attended to-day by his late associates in the Sixth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — Yesterday afternoon a boy named PATRICK McCLOSKEY was run over by a team in Myrtle-avenue, near Cumberland-street, and instantly killed. The accident was the result, it is said, of criminal carelessness on the part of the driver of the team. He succeeded in making his escape.

NEW PASTOR. — The Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, of Bath, Me., recently called to discharge the duties of Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, on Pacific-street, near Fourth-avenue, assumed the duties of his new position last Sunday.

COOL. — A male infant, one week old or thereabouts, was deposited on Monday night last on the steps of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street. It had the name of a well-known citizen attached to it.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The Court-Martial assembled to examine the charges of embezzlement against Major CROSS, met yesterday, at noon.

After the minutes of Saturday's session had been read, the Judge Advocate said that he had received some dispatches bearing upon the investigation which would make it necessary for him to have a consultation with Major CROSS before proceeding further. The Court took a recess of fifteen minutes, to afford the necessary opportunity.

The recess having transpired, the Judge Advocate asked the Court to reconsider the action taken by it on Saturday last, in giving the accused two months' time to send to California for witnesses which he considered important to his defence.

The Court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were again opened, the Judge Advocate said that the Court could not entertain a reconsideration of its action until he had stated the grounds on which he asked it. He proceeded to state them. First — The application was made to the Judge Advocate after the accused had made his plea, and not before, as the regulations required. Second — The accused did not show with sufficient clearness what bearing the testimony of the witness would have on his case, and, thirdly, he (the Judge Advocate) was ready to make certain admissions in Major CROSS' favor.

[illegible]

[illegible] their manifold attractions [illegible] of which, are [illegible] and, no doubt, in part [illegible] of which we [illegible] The [illegible] received, and as to the question of time, although the Court would decide without delay.

The Court spent a long time before adjournment in a discussion of the question of reconsidering their former action.

(Advertisement.)

CAPITAL THING FOR THE DOG-DAYS. — The gay, dashing, lively, amusing, and exceedingly pretty performances at Barnum's Museum. The new company appear afternoon and evening. They are received with marvelous approbation, and overflow with taste and genius. To-day they present a charming array of piquant novelties.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines, can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. — N. P. WILLIS says: "Here nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make Round Hill a delightful spot for all."

(Advertisement.)

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is a blessing to the sick, and a luxury to the healthy. It cures and prevents piles. Depots, No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway, to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — Aug. 9.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103¼	0 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		95
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	100 N. Y. Central R.		72½
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	300	do.	72½
24,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	100	do.	72½
10,000	do. b30	82½	300	do.	72½
20,000	do. b30	82½	300	do.	72½
5,000	do. b60 aft 30	82½	300	do.	72½
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73½	500 Har. Railroad Pref.		34
2,000	do.	73½	300	do. b30	34
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	100	do.	33½
2,000	do. s60	84	50 Hud. Riv. R.		39
2,000	do.	84½	25 Sixth-av. R.		126
3,000	do.	84½	10 Mich. Cen. R.		41½
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	51	100	do.	s30	41
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	47	100 Panama R.		b60	116
1,000	do.	s60	46	50	do.	s30	114¾
45 Bank of New-York	100¾	50	do.	b60	115½
30 Merchants' Bank	108	100 Ill. Central R.			64
30 Phenix Bank	109	100 Gal. & Chic. R.		s15	63¼
25 Bank of Commerce	97½	100	do.	s60	63½
30 Chatham Bank	90	100	do.		63½
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	s60	12½	100	do.	b60	63½
100	do.	b60	12½	50	do.	b10	63½
30 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	75½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.		s30	19
100	do.	b30	76½	200	do.		20
150	do.	s30	75	200	do.		20½
60	do.		75	250 Chic. & R. I. R.		b60	61½
50	do.	b10	76½	50	do.		61½
100 Nor. & Wor. R.	60	300	do.	s30	61

SECOND BOARD.

11,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	97½	100 Pacific Mail S. Co.		75
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	50 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60	72½
2,000	do. b60	86½	100	do.	72½
2,000	do.	86½	50	do.	72½
25,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	100	do. s10	72½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	10 Illinois Central R.		64
3,000 Mich Cen. R. 8p.c.		500 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	61½
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	88	250	do.	61½
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10	63½	50	do.	61½
150	do. s30	63½	50	do.	s30	60½
250	do.	63½			

TUESDAY, Aug. 9 — P. M.

The day has been one of dullest of the hot season on the Stock Exchange, and we find that the same feeling has extended to the Merchants' Exchange, and also to the Corn Exchange. While the sales of Stocks are limited, prices are generally fairly supported, and there is no decided eagerness to put out contracts for a further decline, although the majority of the Street jobbers are still operating for the *Bear* account. The changes since yesterday are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. against New-York Central, ⅛@¼ against Harlem Preferred, and a further decline of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Toledo. On the other hand, Panama shares are ½ ₩ cent. firmer; Cumberland Coal ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. up; Norwich and Worcester 2 ₩ cent. up; and Galena, Rock Island, Hudson River, and Illinois Central all steady. The firmness in Pacific Mail continues, sales at 75@75½ ₩ cent. On the Bond list there was a large demand for Missouris at 82½@¾, and an advance of ½ ₩ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds. The general market closed with a dull feeling, marked by an unusual absence of speculation either for or against the future course of prices.

The Bank return published this morning, as we anticipated in our last notice, has tended to steady the market for Money. The supply, outside of Bank, is rather easier to-day, while regular dealers at Bank, whose offerings are within sixty days' date, are generally accommodated at 7 ₩ cent. The Discount Brokers quote longer bills at 7½@9 ₩ cent., with only a moderate offering of strictly first-class names. The old Stock Brokers are getting Money on demand at 6 ₩ cent. The Exchanges for the Boston mail were in fair demand to-day at 110@110½ on London, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on Paris, bank and bankers' signatures, and 109½@109¾ for good merchant bills on London. These rates carry out no Gold by this packet, and the engagements for Saturday, from present appearances, will be *mainly* in Mexican Silver, of which there is a fair supply on the market, and more to arrive by the close of the week. The entries of Foreign Merchandise this week have fallen off materially, and the Customs Duties go down accordingly. The receipts yesterday were $91,000, and to-day $84,000. The other Sub-Treasury receipts to-day are $58,000; disbursements, $145,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,337,422.

We understand that the Referee, in the case of the New-York and Erie Company, on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Third and Fourth Mortgages, and of a large majority of the present Board of Directors, has appointed Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH General Receiver, under the order of the Court published this morning. Mr. MARSH has long been connected with the Company as Secretary, and it will be remembered was favorably named (and urged through this column) as President of the Company, to succeed Mr. MORAN at the last October election, when the failure of the administration of the latter, both practically and financially was as palpable to scores of the best friends of the property, as it is to-day, when the concern is wrested from his control by the Courts. It was the fault of Mr. MARSH then, or of the personal advisers who overruled his sense of duty, that he did not go into the Presidency of the Board, but this fault is not likely to be repeated, if in October next the Stockholders should place him at the head of a new ticket for Directors; thereby securing a complete accord between all the interests now temporarily committed to his charge as Receiver, and opening the way to an early reorganization and consolidation of those interests, without expensive and prolonged litigation. That they are abundantly worth looking after, and that promptly, even down to the common stock, now battered about the Stock Exchange at $5 the share. The following official return of the business of the half-year ending April 1, and just made up in tabular form, will show:

Earnings from	Half year, April 1, 1858.	1859.
Freight	$1,607,944	$1,028,692
Passengers	507,317	505,583
Storage	788	706
Telegraph	4,066	4,617
Rents	11,471	6,196
Hire of cars		386
Mails	47,200	46,760
Total earnings	$2,204,986	$1,593,149
Expenses, including taxes, estimated	1,500,048	1,360,671
Net earnings	$704,938	$232,478

The net result, in a half year of depression and limited traffic, is equal to about 7 ₩ cent. upon $32,000,000. The same six months in 1856 gave a gross traffic of $2,959,251 instead of $1,593,149, and as far back as 1855, the traffic yielded in gross for the same six months, $2,[illegible].

The July receipts of the New-York Central were as follows:

July, 1859	$661,[illegible]
July, 1858	446,[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

This is the first increased monthly return since February. The six months, ending 31st July, foot up:

Earnings	$3,733,[illegible]
Less expenses	[illegible]
Balance	$1,[illegible]

[illegible] Interest and Sinking Fund [illegible]

Amount of a [illegible] per cent. Dividend [illegible]

Balance [illegible]

The July traffic of the Norwich and Worcester Road reached [illegible], against $33,730 last month last year.

The net receipts of the [illegible] Railroad Company in July, were [illegible], against $33,582 15 same month last year — showing a net increase, July, this year, of $[illegible].

The following are the Uncurrent Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 5½ ₩ cent		[illegible]
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 ₩ cent		[illegible]
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6 ₩ cent		[illegible]
New-York State Currency		— @ ½
New-England and New-Jersey		— @ ½
Philadelphia		— @ ½
Baltimore		— @ ½
Interior Pennsylvania		¾ @ ½
Interior Maryland		— @ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana		¾ @ 1
South Carolina and Georgia		— @ 1
North Carolina and Virginia		— @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin		— @ ¾
Michigan		[illegible]
Tennessee		[illegible]
Free Banks		[illegible]
Louisiana		[illegible]
Canada		[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
120 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
160 acre warrants per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	19c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	$0 14 ₩ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05	Spanish Qrs. each	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	1 05	Spanish 5-8 & 3-16	
Five franc pieces	97½	per oz.	1 [illegible]
French Crowns	1 10	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 10	Sovereigns	4 [illegible]
Prussian Thalers	70	Twenty Francs	3 [illegible]
Guilders	40	Ten Thaler pieces	7 [illegible]
English Silver	4 80	Ten Guilder pcs	3 [illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 [illegible]
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 [illegible]
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 03	Gold, Am. Old	[illegible] prem.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans Aug. 2.	Loans Aug. 8.	Specie Aug. 1.	Specie Aug. 8.
Philadelphia	3,393,000	3,376,000	722,000	617,000
North America	2,311,399	2,314,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.	Deposits Aug. 1.	Deposits Aug. 8.	Circulation Aug. 1.	Circulation Aug. 8.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mech's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,125,500
Loans and Discounts	60,182,500
Specie	4,[illegible]
Due from other Banks	4,193,150
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	17,[illegible]
Circulation	6,[illegible]

Real Estate. — TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

At Sheriff's sale, house and lot north side Forty-first-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 20 feet by 50 feet 3 inches. Gen. CETON; $6,600.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Fourth-avenue, each 25 feet by 50 feet, at $450 per lot.

Also, eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 60 feet west of Fourth-avenue, each 25 feet by 100 feet, at $450 per lot.

Also, four lots northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 25 feet by 60 feet, at $450 per lot.

Also, six lots north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 50 feet west of Fourth-avenue, each 25 feet by 100 feet, at $450 per lot. In all twenty-two lots.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 9 — 6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; demand confined to home and interior trade; sales 600 bbls. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c. on red and white; Chicago Spring steady; sales 11,000 bushels at 80c. for rejected Chicago Spring; 78c. for standard ditto; $1 12½ for red Ohio; $1 15 for white ditto. CORN dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels prime Illinois, free on board, 69½c., closing heavy at 69c. Other grains quiet, and no sales. WHISKY nominal at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports* — 4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports* — 7,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 9 — 6 P. M.

FLOUR — In moderate demand for local and interior trade; sales 600 bbls., at previous rates. WHEAT continues dull; sales a small lot of White Indiana, at $1 10. CORN quiet; sales 1,500 bush. Illinois, at 71c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady — 24c.@25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. No receipts or shipments of Flour or Grain by Lake or Canal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 9 — 6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull, business almost entirely nominal. WHEAT — sales 50 bags new; sales 1,000 bushels Western mixed, at 78c., from store. BARLEY — sales 890 bushels at 80c. WHISKY — sales 180 bbls. at 25c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR declined 10c.@15c.; sales of Superfine at $4 75@85. WHEAT declined 2c.@4c. WHISKY active, at 23c. PROVISIONS — Nothing doing.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady. CORN dull and declined 1c. OATS dull. Receipts to-day 600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn. Shipments to Buffalo: 6,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

COTTON very dull. Sales of the three days, 700 bales; receipts of the three days, 960 bales, against 750 for the same time last year. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 1¼ ₩ cent. discount, and at sight, 1 ₩ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; White, $1 42@$1 45; Red, $1 33. CORN firm; Yellow, 75c. OATS wanted. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $16@$16 50. BACON, 9½c.@9¾c.; Shoulders, 7½c. WHISKY dull, at 26c.@27c. RICE lower; sales at 4½c.@4⅝c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR active; sales of 5,000 bbls. City Mills, superfine and extra, at $5 37½@$6 25. WHEAT firm; sales of 12,000 bush., at $1 20@$1 40 for White. CORN dull and declining; White and Yellow, 75c.@78c. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 53½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . . TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND — During the day, S. S. E.

Below.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 9, sunset — [illegible]

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 9, sunset — [illegible]

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 9, sunset — [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 — [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9 — [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 — [illegible]

BOSTON, Aug. 9 — [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. [illegible] — SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. — [illegible]